Morning Oregonian.

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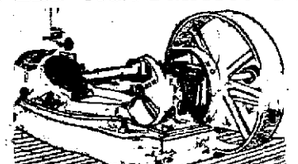

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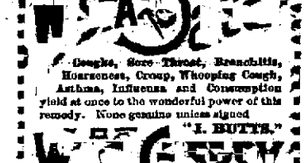

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OUR AGENTS ABROAD

An Interesting Debate on the Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

THE ENTIRE SYSTEM ATTACKED.

Plumb Declares That Our Foreign Ministers Have Injured Us.

A RUMORED SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

The German-American Sentiment—Secretary Whitney in Receipt of Additional Advices—The House Calls for Those Protocols.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Among the memorials presented and referred was a protest from citizens of New Mexico against the admission of that territory as a state.

On motion of Blair the army nurses pension bill was taken up, amended and passed. It allows a pension of $25 a month to all women nurses during the late war (prior to August, 1865,) who were approved by Miss Dix, superintendent of the women nurses, or her authorized agent, or who were specially appointed by the surgeon-general or other proper United States authority, who performed six months' service or were disabled and honorably discharged. Those who are now receiving a less pension under special acts are entitled to the benefits of this act.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The following amendments, reported by the senate committee on appropriations, were agreed to: Appropriating $15,000 to be paid to the government of Japan, to be distributed among the families of the Japanese subjects accidentally killed or injured by the explosion of shells from the United States steamer Omaha; inserting an item of $5000 for the consul general at Apia, Samoan Islands; preserving the consulate at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, from class 5 ($2500) to class 4 ($3500), and providing the same class for Paso Del Norte.

TO CREATE AMBASSADORS.

Gibson moved to insert the word "ambassadors" instead of the words "envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary," as applied to France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia.

Plumb opposed the amendment. His own proposition would be to strike out the entire paragraph. The country, he said, had been damaged by its foreign representatives during the last eight years—damaged in its character and in its self-respect by deportment which did not comport with the dignity and power of the American people. They had not represented the free institutions of the United States as contrasted with monarchical institutions. They had not supported the dignity and simplicity of the American citizen.

Senators Hale and Hawley supported the amendment.

Reagan spoke in favor of abolishing the entire diplomatic service.

Sherman advocated the amendment. By common consent ambassadors stood ahead of the diplomatic rank, and he knew the amendment would advance the interests of the people of the United States.

AGAINST THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

Plumb argued in favor of abolition of the whole diplomatic system, and made some sarcastic allusions to Phelps coming home, and to the Sackville matter.

Evarts advocated the amendment.

Hoar did not believe in the notion of the senator from Kansas that the United States was to go about the world with its pantaloons out in its boots, waist coat off, and ragged trousers, held up by one suspender. [Laughter.]

Stewart argued against Gibson's amendment. He did not believe in passing a law that would give any national countenance or encouragement to the "breeding of dudes who, when abroad, lost command of the English language and were a disgrace to the country." He remarked for some quietly at home, and it now seems probable that he will not be arrested. It is even stated that the company will not enter into legal proceedings against him. He has turned over all his available property to recoup their losses as far as possible. Although this represents about $100,000, financial authorities here say it is less to satisfactorily explain the success of Moore's method of embezzlement through such a long period as it was carried on.

It transpires that Moore has looked to his family's welfare by placing a heavy insurance on his life, carrying not less than $85,000 in personal policies, which cannot be seized by creditors.

A MOST OBJECTIONABLE BILL.

The Legislature of New Mexico Passes an Absurd Libel Law.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 28.—The most notoriously objectionable libel bill that has ever been introduced in any legislature in America, has passed both houses of the assembly. The governor is hard at work preparing a lengthy veto, which will be transmitted to the council to-morrow. It will accomplish nothing, however, as the bill will be passed over his head, as others have been. It makes it a libel for a person to read aloud from a newspaper anything derogatory to the good name of another, and punishable by a heavy fine and imprisonment. This is only one of the outrageous provisions defined in this act. It is the principal topic in this city today, and meets with the disapproval of all.

A RUMOR DENIED.

Mrs. Sartoris Said To Be on Good Terms With Her Husband.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Colonel Fred Grant was asked last night while on his way to meet his sister, Mrs. Sartoris, who has just arrived from Europe, if there was any truth in the rumor that a separation between Mrs. Sartoris and her husband had taken place, and that Mrs. Sartoris had come here for the purpose of making her future home with her mother. Colonel Grant replied indignantly: "I wish people would quit circulating such stories about my sister and her husband. No, there is not the slightest truth in the rumor. There is no trouble whatever between Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris."

ALLGED BRIBERY.

A Prominent Politician Arrested at Charleston, West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 28.—Captain J. S. McDonald, a prominent republican politician of this city, was arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Van Buren, on a capias issued by the United States court now in session at Parkersburg, charged with having purchased the vote of one Dick Hardwick, of this city, at the last election for $2 and all the whisky he could drink. The prisoner will be taken to Parkersburg to-morrow. A number of others will be arrested shortly on similar charges.

KEELEY RELEASED.

The Supreme Court Concludes That the Action of the Lower Court Was Premature.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The supreme court to-day released John Keeley, of motor fame, from custody. Keeley was some time ago committed by the court of common pleas for contempt in refusing to explain the workings of his motor to experts appointed by the court, Judge Paxton, in discharging Keeley to-day, gave a long opinion in the matter. His conclusion was that the order of the court commanding Keeley to explain his explain his motor was prematurely made, because the case was not fairly at issue.

THE BULL RUN BILL.

It Comes Up for Discussion in the Senate.

AN AMENDMENT TO TAX THE BONDS

Simon Leaves the Chair to Oppose the Unjust Proposition.

TONGUE SPEAKS AGAINST THE CITY

First Appearance of the Consolidation Bill—Defeat of a Junketing Proposition—Detailed Proceedings in Both Houses.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 28.—Simon of Multnomah and Tongue of Washington county had a tilt on the Portland water bill in the senate this afternoon. After the bill had been read the third time, and was under discussion, Tongue said he would like to offer an amendment, which he read, for the recommittal of the bill to the Multnomah delegation, with instructions. It provides for the striking out of the words "and shall be entitled to the same privileges and exemption," from the end of section two of the bill, which authorizes the water committee to issue additional bonds and accord them exemption from taxation which the bonds issued in conformity with the law of 1885 enjoy, and the insertion of the following words: "Provided that all bonds issued under this act shall be subject to taxation for state, county and municipal purposes, as other personal property in this state."

After the reading of the bill, President Simon called Veatch of Lane to the chair, and took a seat along side of Carson, and when Tongue's amendment had been read he spoke substantially as follows:

This is a local bill, by which the city of Portland is allowed to incur an additional indebtedness. It is simply an indebtedness on the part of the city, which neither the state nor any portion of it guarantees to pay or become liable for. So far as I can learn, there is but one objection to the bill, and that is directed against the provision which makes the bonds free from taxation. There is not a city of any magnitude in the United States where municipal bonds are taxed. It is contrary to precedent to undertake to tax them. The state would derive no benefit by taxing them. We all know that money generally escapes taxation; that it is difficult to tax. I am opposed to taxation of money, and believe that all tangible property should be taxed. If these bonds which are to be issued for thirty years, and bear five per cent interest, are to be taxed they could not be disposed of or be held in this state. Ordinary taxes would not be less than 2 cents on the dollar, and if the bonds are taxed the amount derived would be the difference between the interest on the face of the bonds, and 2 per cent, or 3 per cent. This would compel the sale of the bonds at less than par, say at 60 or 70 per cent.

Under the act of 1885, bonds to the amount of $500,000 were disposed of at a considerable premium. If these bonds are taxed they will be held in the state, and they will go East or to Europe, where money is cheap or where it can be had for 3 per cent, thus placing them beyond the jurisdiction of the state. It would depreciate the value of the bonds, and do great injustice to the city of Portland.

The water committee of that city has managed affairs fairly and economically, has reduced water rates 50 per cent., and it is proper the city should have better water. Portland is anxious to secure an indebtedness which no one else is required to guarantee or pay.

After Senator Simon had made his argument Tongue submitted his amendment and motion for re-reference, and said he would like to say a few words. He said:

The senator from Multnomah says the bill is a local one, and pertains only to Multnomah county. I admit this no action of the state is asked to guarantee the indebtedness, but some of the features of the bill affect the state at large. If it only asked to exempt municipal property, I would have no complaint to make. Exemption of these bonds means that the water committee is entitled to put these bonds on the market, and sell the right of the city to tax them for thirty years; in other words, to collect city taxes for thirty years in advance. The bill proposes to sell to the purchasers, for the benefit of the water committee, the right of Multnomah county to tax the bonds for thirty years. It affects school tax and the tax for county purposes. To this part I have no objection. It proposes further to sell the right the state has to tax the bonds for thirty years, or, in other words, to collect state taxes for thirty years in advance for the benefit of the water committee. It is to this part that I protest. This is a question in which the whole state is interested. It affects every taxpayer in the state.

A few years ago Portland's water was supplied by a private company, which paid taxes on its property. When the Portland water committee purchased the plant of this company, it took half a million worth of property and placed it where the state of Oregon cannot touch it. It divested half a million worth of property of its taxable character for the benefit of the water committee. In addition, four years ago, it created an indebtedness of $700,000 in the shape of bonds, and now proposes to issue a million and a half more. That divests $2,200,000 of a taxable character for the interest and benefit of the water committee of Portland. No objection is made to this; it is not right that credits exempted from taxation shall be floated on the state. If the bonds are sold in the state, they should pay taxes. The public property should be exempt, but private property created, the bonds, should be taxed.

Simon replied briefly, reiterating much that he had said, and terming what Tongue had said short-sighted policy. He denied that when the water committee paid $500,000 for a water company plant, it retired that much property from taxation, as the company invested the money in other ways. "Where has the state lost anything?" he asked. "The state will not lose a dollar if the bonds are exempted from taxation, and does not gain anything by taxing them, because, in the latter event, no bonds will be held in the state. The Portland water committee has reduced rates from $1 50 to 75 cents, and is making a studied endeavor to reduce the price as low as possible."

Tongue said he had no complaint to make against what had been done in the past. "If Portland wants cheap water," he went on, "let Portland pay for it, and not ask the state to help it. I don't see how Senator Simon can convince anyone that the state will lose nothing by exempting the bonds from taxation, as it takes taxable wealth and puts in non-taxable property."

A hush fell on the room when Senator Tongue finished his talk. Senator Fullerton cast a hurried glance at the big clock, and moved to adjourn. It was then 4:05. Temporary President Veatch was unable to tell from the vote whether the ayes or noes prevailed, so he called for a standing vote. Fourteen stood up in favor of adjourning, and twelve in opposition. The Multnomah delegation voted solidly against the motion.

Senator Tongue takes his stand as a matter of principle, and not out of any malice for Portland. He maintains that it is not just for private property in the shape of bonds to be floated on the state and be exempted from taxation. If his amendment is not adopted, he will vote for the bill. He considers that the amendments proposed in the house are local questions, which concern Portland, and he will vote as the Multnomah senators do.

The bill will come up the first thing in the morning. The Multnomah senators are confident it will pass without trouble.

The Portland, East Portland and Albina consolidation bill made its appearance in the house this afternoon, and under the fostering care of Representative Northan was passed through the second reading, ordered printed, and referred to a special committee, consisting of the Multnomah delegation. Fifty extra copies of the bill were ordered printed and furnished to the members from Multnomah county. The opposition to consolidation has not developed, but soon will, for both East Portland and Albina will send lobbyists to urge the members to vote against the bill. What the strength of this opposition will be cannot yet be determined. The bill was brought here by Mayor Wheeler and A. H. Breyman, of East Portland, two of the members of the committee appointed to do so. Colonel John McCraken, of Portland, the other member of the committee, was busy and could not come. Mayor Wheeler brought with him a petition for consolidation, headed by the mayor, city council and city officials of East Portland, and about 300 influential citizens. The only city officer whose signature it does not bear is Councilman Merrick. Mayor Wheeler says Representative Fisher has a petition in favor of consolidation which is signed by a majority of the taxpayers of that municipality. Fisher lives in Albina and favors consolidation. The bill is very long, filling seventy-nine pages, legal capsize, written on a type writer, and contains about 25,000 words.

Hume's bill to punish the stealing of dogs has caused more general debate in the house than any other measure yet introduced. Having been defeated and then, through the kindness of a Southern Oregon democrat, resuscitated by a vote of reconsideration and referred to the judiciary committee, it is now back before the house, but it is like the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out, for that committee has ruthlessly cut out the word dog and reduced the maximum penalty for stealing other stock from fifteen to ten years. In this shape the bill is recommended for passage. It is said, however, that another bill to protect Judge Whalley's dogs will be introduced.

The house got around again this afternoon to the order of business, "introduction of bills." Speaker Smith had foreseen this, and his throat still being sore and his voice hoarse, had asked Apperson, of Clackamas, to relieve him. When the speaker pro tem. announced the order there was a greater pushing back of chairs, rising to the feet and shouting "Mr. Speaker," than during the first days of the session, for now the member who was the soonest recognized would gain considerable advantage on the calendar. Fully twenty-five members were standing at once, and the chair, to quiet any apprehension, said: "I'll catch you all; you need not be scared." In all, thirty-five bills were introduced, none of which were read, but the house will probably learn their contents to-morrow. The house calendar now registers 207 bills.

A bill authorizing an appropriation of $5000 to aid the Portland Refuge Home in carrying out the purposes of its organization was read the first time to-day. The beneficiary is the society recently formed with the object of rescuing fallen women, whose purposes were commended in the editorial columns of THE OREGONIAN to-day.

The first junketing trip proposed this session was sat down upon hard by the house to-day. Hahn introduced a resolution authorizing a special committee on fisheries to visit the mouth of the Columbia and the Cascades, to investigate the manner in which fishing is done, and report to the house. Paulsen was on his feet in an instant, objecting to the resolution as authorizing a wholly needless expenditure. "Besides," said he, "there is no fishing being done now anywhere, and you couldn't get any information anyhow."

Jennings said this information had all been gathered by a committee appointed by the last legislature, and their report was before the house. It had cost $400 or $500, and ought to be worth something.

Fisher, of Multnomah, one of the members of the special committee, said he knew nothing whatever about the fishing interests, and if the house did not give the committee a chance to inform itself, no report need be expected.

The question on the adoption of the resolution resulted in 28 nays and 21 ayes, and the special committee on fisheries will not take a trip to Astoria or the Cascades this session.

Among the bills introduced authorizing the establishment of booms in streams of the state, is one by Ricker of Douglas, which appears to be without any objectionable features, and is for the best interests of the logging interests of the Umpqua river. The proposed boom is located wholly along lands owned or leased by the Gardiner Mill Company, and in no wise interferes with the steamer channel of the river.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Consideration of the Bull Run Water Bill Reached Just Before Adjournment.

SALEM, Jan. 28.—The senate was called to order at 2½ P. M., President Simon in the chair.

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Wager—S. J. M. No. 2—Memorializing congress to pass the bill to condemn a strip of land on the north bank of the Columbia river sufficient for the building of a portage railroad between the Dalles and Celilo, and to assist any private company or corporation undertaking such an enterprise; adopted.

By Hamilton—S. J. M. No. 4—Memorializing congress to reclassify the public lands, so as to make a distinct class of pastoral lands; committee on public lands.

By Irvine—S. J. M. No. 5—Memorializing congress to pension the survivors of the Northwestern Indian wars between 1847 and 1857, the same as the veterans of the Mexican war; adopted.

By Hilton—S. J. M. No. 6—Requesting congress to declare forfeited the Northern Pacific land grant between Wallula and Portland; adopted.

By Gray—S. J. R. No. 2—Requesting the Oregon delegation in congress to secure the passage of a bill for the survey of unsurveyed public lands in Oregon; adopted.

By Gray—S. J. R. No. 3—Instructing Oregon's congressional delegation to secure the passage of an act to reimburse the settlers who paid an excess for their land in the grant to the Oregon Central railroad since forfeited; adopted.

By Harbart—H. J. M. No. 3—Requesting congress to pay all just claims arising from Indian depredations; concurred in.

By Armstrong—H. J. M. No. 2—Praying congress to pass a law for the purchase of the locks at Oregon City; concurred in.

AMENDMENTS CONCURRED IN.

The house amendment to Irvine's bill to incorporate the city of Halsey was concurred in and the bill ordered sent to the engrossing committee. The amendment provides that no liquor license shall be granted for a smaller sum than is prescribed by the general laws of Oregon.

HOUSE BILLS FIRST READING.

By Roberts—Changing the name of Averill, Coos county, to Bandon; considered engrossed.

By Sam—Consolidating the title of book No. 12 in Pendleton to Umatilla county; committee on corporations.

By Maxwell—Changing the name of the town of Lincoln to Tillamook; committee on counties.

By Eachart—To provide for the purchase and distribution of the fourteenth and fifteenth volumes of Oregon supreme court reports, Hill's annotated laws, session laws and Oregon reports; judiciary committee.

By Maxwell—Providing for holding circuit court in Tillamook county annually, on the first Monday in September; judiciary committee.

By Maxwell—Providing for the holding of terms of the county court in Tillamook county; read twice.

By Harrington—To make circuit court judges magistrates.

By Thompson—Relating to government surveys in Oregon.

SENATE BILLS FIRST READING.

By Bakin—Providing for the holding of terms of the county court in Wahkiakum county. Terms are to be held on the first Monday of each month;

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referred to the committee on counties, with instructions to add an emergency clause.

Tongue offered an amendment requiring the County commissioners to meet on the Wednesday following the first day of court. The committee was instructed to make the amendment.

By Dawson—Making the signatures of grantors to deeds sufficient to convey title to the grantee.

Cogswell said he could not support the bill as it makes a defective deed of greater force than one drawn according to the forms of law.

Senn said a similar law was now in effect, the only addition being being "or any state or territory of the United States" after the words "all deeds to real property hereto fore executed in this state."

Moore supported the bill, and so did Tongue. The bill was then passed, yeas 23, nays 3, absent 4.

By Carson—Authorizing the Portland Water committee to introduce Bull Run water and issue bonds for $1,500 000 therefor. The senate adjourned while the bill was under consideration.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

A Notable Decrease in the Number of Bills Introduced

SALEM Jan 28—The house assembled at 2 P M, and upon motion of Thompson the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mayor E. C. Wheeler, of East Portland, was invited to a seat within the bar.

Northup presented a petition for the consolidation of Portland and East Portland.

Blahu presented a resolution authorizing the committee on fisheries to visit the fishing grounds and obtain information on the subject of the fishing industry. The motion to adopt the resolution was lost.

Waldo introduced a memorial to congress asking that the summit of the Cascade range be set apart as a public reserve for the people of Oregon, ordered printed and referred to a special committee.

Bean introduced a memorial urging congress to afford immediate relief lands in severalty to the Umatilla Indians adopted.

Howard presented a memorial from the citizens of Grant's Pass, asking that their charter be amended, adopted.

Apperson presented a joint memorial, on behalf of the Farmers Institute, regarding the "Great American Desert" recorded and ordered printed.

Geer introduced a joint resolution authorizing the printing of 4,500 copies of the pamphlet "Resources of Oregon," referred to the committee on agriculture.

Jennings introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of state to forward a copy each of the senate and house journal and the laws of this session, as soon as printed, to each member of this legislature, adopted unanimously.

A message was received from the senate announcing the adoption of the senate joint memorial No 6, urging the granting of pensions to survivors of the early Indian wars in this country, adopted unanimously.

The senate joint memorial, condemning a strip of land along the Columbia river in Washington territory for construction of a portage railway from The Dalles to Celilo, was read and takes the regular order.

Senate joint memorial praying congress to forfeit the grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company between Wallula and Portland, regular order.

Senate joint resolution No 2, urging congress to provide for the immediate survey of public lands, regular order.

Senate joint resolution No 8, praying congress to return to the settlers between Forest Grove and Astoria the sum paid for land above the minimum price, regular order.

Earhart introduced a resolution referring a part of the secretary of state's report to the committee on claims, adopted.

REPORTS

The committee on ways and means reported favorably on Crooks's bill for the construction of a wagon road in Curry county.

The committee on education reported favorably on Jennings's bill relative to voters at school meetings.

The same committee reported favorably on Spencer Smith's bill providing for the establishment of a state normal school at The Dalles.

The committee on judiciary reported favorably on Harrington's bill to provide for the satisfying of mortgages by affidavit.

The same committee reported favorably on Humes's bill, authorizing the appointment of official court reporters.

The same committee reported favorably on Northup's bill to amend "Hill's Code, relating to conveyances.

The same committee reported favorably on Roe's bill to amend the charter of La Grande.

The same committee reported favorably on Geer's bill to repeal the state vagrancy law.

A favorable report was also made on Powell's bill to regulate hunting on inclosed land.

Hume's bill to punish the stealing of dogs was reported back from the judiciary committee with word "dog" stricken out.

A favorable report was also made on Harrington's bill amending the incorporation laws.

The committee on military affairs reported favorably on Ladd's bill to amend the militia law.

The committee on commerce reported favorably on Harrington's bill to provide for the punishment of crime committed on the Columbia and Snake rivers, also favorably on McCoy's memorial, praying congress to take steps to open to people who settle on the Northern Pacific railroad grant between Portland and Wallula the repayment of the amount paid under the act of June 16, 1850.

The committee on mines reported recommending for the passage of Gilham's bill to create the county of Harney, also a bill to amend the act creating the county of Morrow.

The committee on railways and transportation reported favorably on Jennings's bill to amend the law making railroads liable for stock killed. Price's bill on the same subject, being substantially the same bill as that of Jennings, was reported back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The select committee, consisting of the Multnomah delegation reported favorably on Earhart's bill, fixing the salaries of county treasurers.

The select committee, consisting of Pope, Goodnough and Napton, reported favorably on Pope's bill to regulate the practice of medicine, with certain amendments; referred back to the committee for further amendment.

Jennings's resolution in relation to a department of agriculture and the election of United States senators, was made special order of business for to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Speaker Smith offered the following as a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, limiting the powers of counties to incur indebtedness, ordered printed.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

Under supervision of the rules, a bill to consolidate Portland, East Portland and Albina, was introduced and read by title, all others for the purpose of getting it in the hands of the printer, read twice and ordered printed.

By Sowditch—To amend Hill's code relating to the salaries of county judges, read the second time by title under a suspension of the rules.

By Kirk—To incorporate the city of Athena in Umatilla county.

By Hume by request—To appropriate money to aid the Refuge Home in carrying out the purpose of its organization.

By Jennings—To provide the manner of the assessment of promissory notes and the penalty for not listing them.

By Labrie—To amend Hill's code relating to the bounty on scalps.

By Paulsen—To appropriate money to purchase lands for the State Agricultural College. Adjourned.

THE ALASKA FISH COMPANY

Governor Swineford's Brother Says They Are Complying With the Law

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 28 A Swineford brother of the governor, who is here said last night "My brother would gladly retract some of the charges he had made in his reports to the government concerning the Alaska Fur Company. Since his last report he has visited the seal islands, 1500 miles north of Sitka, and has found that on those islands the company was observing the letter of its lease. Traveling in that country is altogether by water and those of us who live in Sitka know very little of the real condition of things except by hearsay. The company have a good thing and are making all they can out of it. The Indians are completely under their control although the company is not nearly as tyrannical as is reported.

THE CALIFORNIA LIBERAL UNION.

A Resolution Adopted to Memorialize Congress On the Blair Bills

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 28—At a meeting of the California State Liberal Union this afternoon, Judge North of Fresno, presided. A resolution was adopted and ordered forwarded to the California delegation in congress declaring that the Blair educational bill and the Blair Sunday rest bill, now pending in congress contemplate a practical union of church and state and that their passage would be in direct opposition to the principles of the constitution and in violation of the rights of American citizenship. Samuel V. Putnam was chosen president. Sixty six vice-presidents were selected, representing various localities in the state.

EAGER FOR BATTLE.

Volunteers Applying for Service, in Case of War With Germany.

SACRAMENTO, Jan 28—General Orton is receiving applications from volunteers for service in case of war with Germany. John F Ford late sergeant of company M, Second cavalry of volunteers, at Redwood City, was the first to apply. General Orton says that at the present rate 10 000 men could be raised in thirty days. Colonel Kewen has had numberless personal applications.

MRS. THOMAS B. MERRY ILL.

Suffering From a Severe Attack of Acute Bronchitis

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Thomas B. Merry, wife of the ex-commissioner of Australia, is confined to her bed by a severe attack of acute bronchitis, in consequence of which her husband, who contemplated an extensive tour of Southern California, is forced to remain in this city until time works a change in her condition.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

Denial of the Rumored Sale of the S., L. S. & E.

NOTES FROM PUGET SOUND CITIES

A Mystery Solved—A Letter From Gov Semple—Affairs of the Territorial Penitentiary—A Gipsy Stabbed

SPOKANE FALLS, Jan 28.—The following telegram was received to-day in answer to a telegram sent to Mr Gilman by the *Review*, asking him about the reported transfer of the Seattle road.

NEW YORK Jan 28

There is no truth whatever in the report of the sale of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad to the Union Pacific. No negotiations are on or have been on foot looking to that end. Your telegram is the first intimation I have had of any such report. D. E. GILMAN.

The Omaha correspondent of the *Review* was instructed to interview Union Pacific officials at headquarters in that city and the result of the investigation is summed up in the following dispatch:

Union Pacific officials here say they haven't the least idea of buying the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern road, but say they have heard a rumor that the Northern Pacific was anxious to swallow up the line, and that Villard, who owns a controlling interest in the Trans continental stock, had forced the O. R. & N. Co. to keep its hands off in order to gain control of the road for the Northern Pacific, and thus kill a great rival.

It being a matter of such vital importance to Spokane Falls, whether the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern would be operated independently, the *Review* secured statements from Villard Manager Holcomb of the O. R. & N., Mr Gilman President Macdonald of Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern and many of the local stockholders, all of whom said the report of the sale or transfer of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern was unfounded. President Macdonald said the road was built to give Spokane Falls a competing line to the Sound, and that the company would keep faith with the people in its promises, and he had no reason to believe otherwise now.

FROM TACOMA.

A Mystery Solved—Another Case of Smallpox—The Mine Troubles—Etc.

TACOMA, W. T., Jan 28—Almost daily for several weeks the *Ledger* has been publishing items about the disappearance of George N. Thomas from the Central hotel, and insinuating that he had been murdered by the gang at Morgan's for the $400 he carried. It now appears that Thomas had forged the check on which the money was obtained from the Tacoma National bank or at least uttered a forged check. Thompson chief of police says he has been hunting Thomas for some time but could not say anything in reply to the attacks of the *Ledger* till now. No clue to where Thomas is can be found.

Carlo Roberts a young Italian presented a check at the Bank of Commerce to-day for ten do lars, payable to James Stoddard, and was just about to receive the amount when Stoddard came in and stop payment on the check which had been lost. Roberts was arrested and held in five hundred dollars bonds for the district court on a charge of obtaining money under false pretense.

Another case of smallpox was discovered to-day. Stoffer Smit, a sailor from Amsterdam, aged about forty five went to the Fanny Paddock hospital a few days ago, on arrival in the city, and to-day was found broken out all over. The health officers decided it was smallpox, and removed him to the pest house. Smit has never been vaccinated.

Col. Parker, of the Walla Walla *Statesman*, who is here, ridicules the charges made against the penitentiary commissioners, published in the *Union* and says they emanate from a man he was obliged to discharge for opening his private letters. As chairman of the penitentiary commissioners he has just secured payment of the disputed salaries by an order from the supreme court justice.

M. C. Sullivan, of Portland, with a force of men lately employed as guards at the coal mines near Seattle arrived to-day and says work has been resumed at all the mines in the Seattle district, and matters have been amicably arranged. It is supposed he will go on to Roslyn in the morning, when the new men will be put in the place of the strikers Wednesday.

N. Fassil, committed on a charge of lunacy, has been ordered sent to Stellacoom. Fassil was formerly in the asylum at Napa, California.

Complaint has been made by Emma Ramage against her husband, A. C. Ramge, of habitual drunkenness. A hearing will be had the eleventh of February.

Col. Scott, a prominent official of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy railroad yesterday went to Portland. He will return to-morrow. Col. Scott is said to be here on very important business in connection with new railway projects.

Articles of incorporation of the Enterprise Land Company, capital twenty-five thousand, were filed to-day. The Bellingham Building Company, capital twenty thousand. The latter proposes to build houses, stores and other buildings on contract, or on its own property and sell afterwards, and deal generally in house property.

ESCAPE OF SIX VAGRANTS

TACOMA, W. T., Jan. 28.—Between 6 and 7 this evening six vagrants confined in the city jail broke out and escaped. Officer Jones had just fed the prisoners, and was eating his own supper when the delivery took place. The city jail is part of hose-house No 2, and members of the department have access to it. The door through which the hose cart is taken to fires was burst open with the aid of outsiders. Two other prisoners remained behind, refusing to join their companions. None have yet been recaptured. The names of those who escaped are: John Hannibal, alias John Russell, Pat Baldwin, John Berry, Joe O'Brien, Frank Smith and John Currans.

NEWS FROM SEATTLE.

A Letter From Governor Semple—Departure of a Defaulter.

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan 28—Mr H. C. Wilmarth a member of the sub committee on territorial admission to-day received the answer from Governor Semple to a letter sent several days since asking if he would call a constitutional convention, in case the fifteenth congress failed to pass the enabling act, and if the people demanded the calling of it his executive prerogative. Governor Semple answers that he has referred the matter to the attorney general for his opinion as to the legality of such action.

The sub-naval committee held a meeting this afternoon to hear the final report of the committee on statistics. It was satisfactory and the committee will probably not meet again until the commission arrives.

John Hogan living out on Grant street bridge, was yesterday discovered to have varioloid, and was removed to the pest-house.

William Walker to-day sold to J. J. O'Connor of Fimira N. Y. a lot on Front street between Marion and Columbia for $50 000. O'Connor is a prominent capitalist and politician of the Empire state. He is the man who dominated Governor Hill in the last democratic state convention. He started west with his partner for the purpose of investing $250 000 and they have bought a great deal of property in various cities of the Northwest.

J. R. Polley, late agent of the O. R. & N. Co. in this city, has disappeared, and is supposed to have gone to Victoria. Polley was discovered a short time since to be $1,300 short in his accounts, but, by borrowing various amounts from his friends, he succeeded in making his defalcation good. His friends soon found out what was wrong, and began pressing him for money. Wine and women are the cause of Polley's downfall.

A one-legged man and lame pair coming down from Tacoma on the Hayward to-night attempted to rob a drunken man. They were arrested and placed in the hands of the authorities when the boat arrived in Seattle.

The city to-day bought from O. J. Carr two lots in North Seattle, paying therefor $6000. One of the lots will be used as a site for a new engine house, while the other will be sold.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

Affairs at the Penitentiary—Answers from Convicts—Etc.

WALLA WALLA, Jan 28—The *Union* this morning publishes answers from fifty of 167 inmates of the penitentiary to a circular letter sent them by that paper, asking, among other things, "To what do you attribute your downfall?" Twenty-six answered whisky, one from having been a member of a fire company, five disobedience of parents, five evil associations, four not guilty and therefore not disgraced one bad temper, three bad women, one no work and the rest miscellaneous causes.

It is due the officials of the penitentiary to say that they emphatically deny the charges made in convict's letters recently published and court a full investigation of affairs. An investigation shows that the new cells are but 6x7 instead of 5½x9 as now. But the officials are not responsible for that, the law regulation for cells not strictly observed owing to insufficiency of guards. But the every man in his cell by full quarters every week but when they have been let into the inclosure for recreation many refused to walk around unless forced by the officers. Everything about the premises is clean and in ship shape, and but one man was ever confined in a dungeon twenty days. When discharged each man gets $10 worth of clothes and five in money.

NOTES

H. B. Johnson has retired from the firm of O'Donnell & Johnson to be cashier of Baker & Hoyer's National bank here.

John 16-year old daughter of Robert Abbott of Dayton was taken to the asylum at Steilacoom Sunday.

A short time ago Robert Kennedy, a well known citizen, became lost on the Snake river range wandering all night. His feet were frozen, and this morning all his toes were amputated.

This evening Little Ida Ackerman living at Mrs Stahl's was lighting a fire, and ignited her dress which she at once tore from her person. Notwithstanding this, she was badly burned on the back, shoulders and breast.

Married, Sunday, in this city Mrs Jean Churchill and J. B. Holcomb, of the Pauly Jail Building Company of St. Louis.

An assistant operator on the Western Union Telegraph Company has been assigned the office here, to take effect February 1. The office will be kept open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. continuously.

A GIPSY STABBED.

Result of a Quarrel Arising From a Horse Trade

ALBANY, Or., Jan 28—A serious altercation occurred in this city this afternoon between A. I. Thomson and Jesse Clark. The participants had traded horses, and over the matter began the quarrel. Clark struck Thomson over the head with a shovel, cutting a gash about four inches long. The latter drew a pocket knife and stabbed Clark in the chest, producing a serious if not fatal wound. Both were arrested. Clark is too badly wounded to undergo trial. Thomson was held in $1000 bonds for his appearance at 9 o'clock to-morrow. Thomson, who is a Gipsy, lives on a farm near here. Clark is a Gipsy horse trader.

FROM SALEM.

Appointment of Notaries—Articles of Incorporation Filed

SALEM, Or., Jan 28. The following were appointed notaries public to-day: A. S. Whitt and George W. Rowan, Portland; J. E. Sibley, Hobsonville, Tillamook; Charles H. Crosby, Island City, Union; George P. Morgan, The Dalles; J. H. Clayton, Summer Lake, Lake county.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the secretary of state's office. The City Board of Charities, John Klosterman, Charles H. Ladd, Ross C. Houghton, J. F. Flanders, Thomas N. Strong, George W. Williams and Van B. DeLashmutt, incorporators, value of property, $3000, principal office, Portland.

The Pioneer Street Railway Company of Eugene City, F. J. Smith, J. A. Straight, E. C. Smith, A. G. Hovey, C. W. Washburne, G. S. Washburne and J. M. Hudson, incorporators, object, to construct and operate a street railway in Eugene, capital stock, $20,000.

St. Mary's Home Association, Levi Anderson, John Donnerberg, John O'Connor, D. F. Campbell, M. C. Griffin, F. Dresser and William Foley, incorporators, source of revenue, monthly dues and contributions, location of corporation, Washington county, principal office, Portland.

Springfield Elevator Manufacturing Company, T. O. Maxwell, E. M. Beebe and James Hanson, incorporators, object, manufacture of woodenware, principal office, Springfield, Lane county, capital stock, $2000.

Charles Bushnell, a gentleman of means and experience from California, is in the city for the purpose of completing arrangements for an ice manufactory, to be ready for active operations by the 1st of April. This is independent of any other movement made in the same direction, and depends upon no contingencies; it is a sure thing. He will put in the necessary outfit at first to manufacture seven tons per day, and increase the capacity from time to time.

A farmer named Gobelet was found dead on the road east of Silverton yesterday. He was 65 to 69 years old. Death is supposed to be from heart disease, but no particulars are at hand. He has two sons in Walla Walla.

SUPREME COURT.

Charles Kohn, et al., appellant vs. I. S. Hinshaw respondant, appealed from Baker, judgment affirmed, opinion by Strahan, J.

State of Oregon, respondant vs. B. A. Godfrey, appellant, appeal from Klamath, judgement reversed and new trial ordered; opinion by Strahan, J.

Martha Woodruff, et al., appellant vs. the county of Douglas, respondent; judgment reversed, opinion by Thayer, C. J., Lord, J., concurred, Strahan, J., expressed no opinion.

FROM OLYMPIA.

Improvement Notes—Contracts for the Public Printing—Etc.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Jan 28—The case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. D. O'Brien occupied the supreme court all day, and was submitted.

The Allen property on the west side is reported as sold to Mr S. C. Woodruff, of Steilacoom, for $16,000. This will form another addition to Olympia.

The Allen & Harkness sawmill is being enlarged so as to enable it to cut 50,000 feet daily. Millions of feet of lumber are reported as awaiting transportation from mills down the Sound and the scarcity of lumber vessels is felt very much.

Work on the Grays harbor railroad will soon be recommenced.

Bids for the public printing were opened to-day, and contracts awarded as follows: 99 000 delinquent tax lists $11 per 1000, 10 000 county rolls $7 50 per 1000 C. B. Bagley, Seattle; 55 000 original duplicate and triplicate assessment rolls, $1 per 1000, Mrs P. Howe of Tacoma.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Alaskan Affairs Form a Topic of Discussion.

FISH PARDONED BY CLEVELAND

Carriage of the Mails—A Decision of Interest to Cattlemen—Woman Suffragists Appeal to Congress, Etc

WASHINGTON Jan 28—On motion of Long of Massachusetts the senate bill was passed increasing the pension of soldiers or sailors who have lost both hands to $100 per month.

A concurrent resolution was agreed to providing for a joint meeting of the two houses of congress Wednesday February 6, for the purpose of counting the electoral vote.

The committee on the District of Columbia, through its chairman Hemphill of South Carolina made a struggle to secure the floor, which the rules of the house accord to it on the second and fourth Monday of each month but the committee on appropriations under the leadership of Randall proved too formidable an antagonist and the house decided to consider the district's business and went into committee of the whole, Dockery of Missouri in the chair on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The pending amendment, appropriating $250 000 for investigating the best method of irrigating the arid regions was agreed to.

On a point of order raised by Kilgore of Texas the clause providing for a congressional committee to institute an inquiry into the condition of Alaska, was ruled out of the bill.

McComas of Maryland offered an amendment appropriating $50 000 for the education of children of school age in Alaska without reference to race. McComas said congress had been negligent in its treatment of Alaska. This territory had no votes and no political influence, but it had in area equal to one sixth of the area of the United States. Congress had been very indifferent with respect to the cod and fishing rights. The government had been entirely too lax about the fisheries off the coast of Newfoundland. It was now too dilatory with regard to the Samoan Islands, which stood in the track of commerce with Australia. The government should take care of the great empire of Alaska. If the destruction of the spawn of salmon in Alaska was stopped Alaska would supply enough salmon to fill all the mouths of the people in the entire world. Already the cod fisheries of Alaska were more valuable about which the United States was having trouble with its neighbor. There was cod enough in Alaska to warm the whole arctic region. Alaska was growing in population and resources. It had a population of 45 000, all but 3000 of whom were civilized and yet congress gave but a pittance for the cause of education.

Randall said that sooner or later there must be an inquiry into the condition of affairs in Alaska. If the allegations which had been made were but partially true the condition of affairs was a disgrace to humanity and the government of the United States.

Dockery (Missouri) asked unanimous consent to offer as an amendment the provision for a congressional inquiry which had been ruled out.

Dunham, (Illinois) objected to the entering the proposed inquiry as a junketing trip.

Cannon of Illinois resented this characterization.

Dunn of Arkansas said he was convinced that the condition of affairs in Alaska was not so bad as represented.

Dingley of Maine said that unless seal life was protected in Behring sea and other Alaskan waters the time was not far distant when the revenue the government was receiving from the seal fisheries would be entirely lost. He had noticed in a dispatch from Ottawa a few days that there were 100 sealing vessels now being fitted out for sealing in Behring sea. Unless the fisheries were protected there would be no seals left in Alaskan waters.

McComas's amendment was agreed to.

Pending final action on the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

PRESIDENTIAL CLEMENCY

President Cleveland's Reasons for Commuting the Sentence of James D. Fish

WASHINGTON Jan 28—The president has commuted the sentence of James D. Fish, formerly president of the Marine National bank of New York, who was convicted in April, 1885, of misapplying funds of that bank, and sentenced June 17, 1887, to ten years' imprisonment at Auburn New York.

The president's endorsement in this case is as follows: "This convict is 69 years of age. Prior to his conviction he was trusted and respected by all who knew him and all his dealings and intercourse with his fellow men, both in business and in social life, had been such as to secure their confidence and esteem. In the view I take of the application for his pardon, there is no question to refer to the nature of his offense nor to comment upon the evidence upon which his conviction rests, further than to suggest that this is a case in which the actual and willful intents to defraud depend upon influences somewhat uncertain. I have, rarely, if ever, seen a petition for executive clemency signed so numerously as the one presented in this case by citizens of great respectability and business standing. The prime object in this case is retribution, and the administration of criminal law by giving a wide testimony upon the trial of another offender. He has endured his imprisonment thus far with all the fortitude and resignation possible, and has been scrupulously obedient to all prison rules and regulations. Medical proof produced before me fully establishes the fact that with his advanced age and serious disabilities, and by reason of his confinement, he is physically and mentally fast failing and I am satisfied that he will not survive his imprisonment if much longer extended. Every object sought to be obtained by the punishment of crime will be accomplished in my opinion by the commutation of the convict's sentence to imprisonment for a term of five years and six months, with the allowance or deduction for good conduct, such commutation is therefore granted."

CARRIAGE OF THE MAILS

The Postmaster General Gives His Views on the Proposed Amendments

WASHINGTON, Jan 28—The postmaster general has sent to the chairman of the house committee on post-offices and post roads his opinion of house bill 12 109 which requires railroad companies to carry mails at the rates of compensation fixed by law. In his answer the postmaster general points out the present condition of the law under which any railroad company may refuse to take the mails and by which the department can secure their carriage by contract only. He suggests that the present condition of the law, under which the service may be stopped at the caprice of the carrier constitutes a reproach to the government although established to promote the public welfare.

The committee unanimously voted to report the bill. It provides that if any railroad company shall refuse, or neglect, to carry any mails upon any train upon which the postmaster-general may require such service or willfully refuse to obey any law respecting the transportation of the mails it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $1000 for each day in which such refusal, or neglect, shall be persisted in.

The postmaster-general will to-morrow communicate to the committee his views upon the proposed horizontal reduction of compensation to the railroads for carrying the mails. He will advise against the proposed measure as being inexpedient at this time and, to some extent unfair.

IMPORTANT TO CATTLEMEN.

A Supreme Court Decision Upholding an Iowa Statute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The supreme court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion of considerable importance to the cattlemen of the West in the case of P. O. Kimmish, plaintiff in error, vs. John J. Ball and Henry Henkin.

The case involves the constitutionality of the law of Iowa making a person having in possession within the state any Texas cattle which have been wintered north of the southern boundary of Missouri or Kansas liable for any damages that may occur from allowing them to run at large and thereby spread what is called Texas fever.

The two judges in the circuit court of the United States for the Southern district were divided in opinion, and the case was sent here for final decision, the records showing that the case had been decided against the plaintiff on the ground that the Iowa statute was an interference with interstate commerce and also in violation of the constitutional provision giving citizens of the several states all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of any state.

The supreme court holds that the Iowa statute is not in conflict with the paramount authority of congress to regulate interstate commerce. It is unable to see that the statute has anything to do with such commerce. The case is not one of restriction of commerce but simply a requirement that whoever permits cattle to run at large shall be liable for any damages occasioned thereby and the court entertains not the slightest doubt of the right of any state to enact such a statute.

It further holds that as citizens of Iowa are liable under the statute the same as citizens of other states there is no force in the objection that the law is contrary to the clause in the constitution granting equal rights in the several states to all citizens of the United States. The opinion was by Justice Field.

THE COLLECTOR WINS

Decisions by the Supreme Court in a New York Custom House

WASHINGTON Jan 28—The supreme court of the United States to-day delivered an opinion in the customs suit of Robertson, collector of the port of New York vs. Parkinson, an importer. The suit was brought to determine the rate of duty on cromb and of Bessemer steel rails. The collector of the port assessed a duty of 45 per cent on the import and assessed under the tariff provision for steel not specially enumerated or provided for. The court concurs in this. The reporter contended that crop ends, were dutiable at only 20 per cent, being unwrought metal and not for use without being remelted.

APPEALS TO CONGRESS.

Woman Suffragists Before the House Judiciary Committee

WASHINGTON Jan 28—The house committee on judiciary held a special meeting to-day to hear addresses from the members of the Woman Suffrage Association in support of an amendment to the constitution of the United States granting the elective franchise to women. Among the speakers were Susan B. Anthony, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Clara B. Colby, editor of the *Woman's Tribune*, Mrs. A. S. Dunnway of Oregon and others.

WILL CALIFORNIA BE REPRESENTED

Representative Thompson Thinks She Will Not Come in for a Cabinet Place

WASHINGTON Jan 28—Representative Thompson (Rep.) of California, has this to say: "I don't think California will be represented in the cabinet. The republicans are fighting among themselves out there and that always kills a state when cabinet selections are under consideration. Estee might make a good secretary of the navy, but he is the only republican I know of in California who is even liable for the cabinet."

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan 28—The postmaster general has sent to the chairman of the house committee on post-offices and post roads a proposed plan for classification of the clerks in all the first and second class postoffices. The general effect of this classification of the present force, it is said would be to increase the aggregate of salaries by about $300,000.

Representative Springer to-day introduced his omnibus bill, providing for an enabling act for the admission of the territories of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming.

In the house to-day Morrow of California, presented a memorial from the San Francisco chamber of commerce, recommending an appropriation for the publication of a nautical pilot chart of the Pacific ocean.

The electoral messengers from all the states except Florida have arrived and deposited their certificates. It is thought the missing messenger will arrive before midnight.

Senator Vance Loses an Eye.

WASHINGTON, Jan 28—Senator Vance to-day had one of his eyes removed. He has been suffering severely for some time, and his physicians had not been able to ascertain the direct cause of the trouble, which took the form of separation of the retina from the ball of the eye. The operation was successfully performed, and the senator is resting comfortably.

A Private Hearing for Huntington

WASHINGTON, Jan 28.—C. P. Huntington of the Central Pacific railroad was given a private hearing to-day by the senate committee on Pacific roads which has the Mitchell bill now pending before it.

In Honor of Blaine

WASHINGTON D. C. Jan 28—Senator Hale gave a breakfast this morning in the room of the senate committee on naval affairs, in honor of Mr and Mrs. Blaine, which a number of the senators attended.

Memorial From Washington Territory

WASHINGTON, Jan 28—In the senate today a memorial was presented from the Bar Association of Washington territory asking that a library be provided for the supreme court of the territory.

An Agreement Reached.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—When the meeting of the Western railroad presidents adjourned this afternoon for lunch, it was announced that an understanding on the boundary trouble had been reached. The members hoped to elect officers, and to night adjourn sine die.

The meeting of Western railroad presidents succeeded in removing most of the stumbling blocks hitherto encountered. The territorial boundaries were filed and it now appears probable that consideration of the agreement will be completed to-morrow.

Arrival of an English Locomotive.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 28—The steamship British King, from Liverpool, landed at this port to-day an immense English locomotive for experimental use on the Pennsylvania road. It was built by the London & Northwestern railway at Crewe England, and is of the double expansion type, after the style of marine engines. This sort of engines has never been used with locomotives in this country. It is claimed the big machine can run at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

Woolen Mills for Montana

ST. PAUL, Jan 28—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Helena, Montana says: It is reported to night that a syndicate of Helena capitalists intend to build and operate a large woolen mill at some point in Montana yet to be agreed upon. Thomas Cruse, the Druid mountain millionaire, E. H. Hershfield, banker, and A. J. Seligman, one of the wealthy New York family are at the head of the movement. The company will start with a capital of $500 000.

The Dudley Libel Suit.

NEW YORK Jan 28—The application of Colonel Wm. W. Dudley to vacate the order extending the time for the New York *Times* and New York *World* to answer his complaint in the action for libel over, at least to the limit of the term, was denied by Judge Patterson in the supreme court in chambers to-day. In his decision the judge says: "The postponements do not seem to be asked in bad faith, but are stated, upon the oaths of reputable counsel, to be necessary."

The Wounded Officer Dead.

SCRANTON Pa Jan 28—Last night a terrible evolver fusilade between Officers Ellis, Lewis and Davis of the Scranton police, and a gang of tramps in which Officer Ellis was twice shot in the abdomen, had a fatal ending the officer dying to-day. Three arrests have been made.

The Interstate Commission.

CHICAGO Jan 28—Interstate Commerce Commissioners Cooley and Morrison were in the city to-day, on the way to St. Paul, to meet the railway commissioners of Minnesota, and will leave here to-morrow. In the meantime they are making a quiet investigation of railroad matters here.

A Defaulting Guardian.

MITCHELL, Ind., Jan. 28—Julian C. McClure, a prominent man of Jackson county has disappeared, and to-day it was reported that he is short in his accounts as the guardian of a minor $23,000.

Very Sensible "Japs."

In Japan the old-school physicians are permitted to wear only wooden swords. This is a gently sarcastic way of expressing the opinion that they kill enough people without using steel ones. But the druggist who introduced Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery into the empire, carries a fine steel blade. It was found that all who tried this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, consumptive tendencies, blood, skin and liver troubles were, without exception, greatly benefited. The Mikado himself is said to have "toasted up" his system by its use, and the importer was therefore permitted the exceptional honor of wearing the sword of the nobility.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Carnot Refuses to Accept the Ministers' Resignation.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE RESULT

Carnot Will Not Abandon the Presidency—Government Circles Admit That Their Defeat Endangers the Republic

PARIS Jan 28.—In consequence of the victory of Boulanger the ministry tendered their resignations this morning but the president declined to accept them.

WHAT THE ELECTION MEANS

PARIS Jan 28—The republican journals, while admitting that the election of Boulanger is a serious reverse, declare it is not sufficient to discourage the party which must unite more closely against the threatened Cæsarism. The monarchist papers assert that the result of the election is a condemnation of a parliamentary republic and presages its downfall. The Boulangist organs emphatically declare that the election is a blow to the government.

The *Figaro* says that at to-day's session of the chamber Jouvenel and Arnal will question the government as to what measures it will adopt to check the spread of Boulangism. Floquet will reply to Jouvenel's interrogation at length. Several arrests were made but no serious outbreak occurred.

An election was held yesterday to fill a vacancy in the chamber for the department of Cote d'Or. Barry the republican candidate received 35 645 votes, and Prost radical 22 788. 11 707 were cast for Boulanger.

CARNOT WILL NOT RESIGN

PARIS Jan 28—The cabinet held a meeting this morning and discussed measures to be adopted in the event of disorders arising. It is stated that a majority of the ministers are in favor of dissolving the chambers and holding a general election in April but first modifying the electoral laws in order to prevent plurality proceedings. Some members of the chamber advocate strong anti-Boulangist measures by the government. They urge that Campenon be asked to form a cabinet.

President Carnot held a conference this morning with many men prominent in political circles. It is the president's intention to accept all the responsibilities the situation involves. He will not at once tender the presidency until the expiration of his term of office.

It is not has decided to resign or to take any other action that the chamber may consider that the interests of the public may demand.

THE MARKET AFFECTED

PARIS Jan 28—4 P. M.—Three per cent rentes for account were quoted this after noon at 82 francs and 95 centimes, a decline of but 5 centimes from Saturday's closing quotations. The price to-day at the close of the bourse was 82 francs and 75 centimes.

A MENACE TO THE REPUBLIC

PARIS Jan 28—Jouvenel has abandoned his intention to interrogate the government in the chamber of deputies this afternoon in regard to the means to be adopted to check the spread of the Boulangism. Up to 3 30 P. M. but few persons had gathered outside of the chamber, and nothing noteworthy had occurred. In government circles it is considered that the election of Boulanger is a menace to the republic 90 000 conservatives and 150 000 republicans having voted for him. One minister in speaking of the situation quoted the words of Methris: "We should take everything seriously, nothing trag ically."

INTERROGATIONS POSTPONED

Various questions which it was proposed to ask the government in the chamber of deputies to day concerning the political situation, have been postponed until Thursday.

General Boulanger did not appear in the chamber. The crowd outside the chamber increased as the afternoon wore on and became somewhat excited. A large number of police are in readiness to suppress disorder. Floquet the prime minister was present in the chamber. His appearance was the signal for a storm of hisses and shouting. "Turn them out!" The members acted like maniacs. The detectives were finally forced to fly. They narrowly escaped being lynched.

ITALY'S PARLIAMENT

King Humbert Says He Will Continue to Work for Peace

ROME Jan. 28—Parliament was opened today by King Humbert. In his speech the king alluded to the bills which would be introduced by the government as eminently pacific. The visit of the emperor of Germany had proved the depth of Germany's attachment to Italy. In conclusion the king said: "Italy will continue to work for peace which all desire, and which I can declare will be kept by us."

BISMARCK'S VOICE.

In His Speech Last Saturday It Was Almost Inaudible

BERLIN Jan 28—While speaking on the East Africa bill in the reichstag Saturday, Bismarck's voice was unusually weak, being almost inaudible except to those near him, and gave the impression that as he was slightly indisposed, his throat troubled him. His references to the co-operation of England with Germany in East Africa caused a good impression.

CABLE NOTES

The East Africa Bill Approved.

BERLIN, Jan 28—A committee of the reichstag, which was referred the East Africa bills, has approved of the measure after striking out the clause placing the East African company, under the control of Captain Wissman.

A Hypothetical Conclusion.

LONDON, Jan. 28—The *Daily News* says it does not suppose that Blaine, if he becomes secretary of state, will feel himself too closely bound by the commissioners of the coming convention on Cleveland's policy to attempt to settle the fisheries question. It prefers to believe that he will be guided by his knowledge of the British people and a conviction that more can be gained by settling such ugly questions than by keeping them open.

A VESSEL STRANDED.

The Julia H. Ray Ashore Near Coos Bay—No Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Private advices received here to-day announced that the steamer Julia H. Ray, bound for Coos bay, had gone ashore near Coos bay yesterday. Captain Killman and the crew of thirteen men escaped without injury. She was registered as a vessel of 219 tons, and was the property of W. B. Ray. She is said to have been valued at $60,000. She left this port January 24, in ballast.

There was only about twenty-five tons of merchandise on board, which was insured for $5000. William Ray one of the owners of the vessel, told a reporter this afternoon that he does not think things are as bad as the telegram leads him to suppose, and that he felt confident that the vessel might yet not prove a total loss. He will not send a tug to the vessel's assistance for the reason that there are tugs there and, moreover, that there are two vessels

THE NEW YORK STRIKE.

The Murdered Man a Member of a Noted Family.

SEVERE RIOTING IN THE STREETS

The Tie-Up Will Probably Extend To Day to a Score or More of Lines—The Company Declare They Cannot Stand an Advance

NEW YORK Jan 28—Public interest in the Brooklyn street car strike has been intensified by the developments to day of the antecedents of Henry W Adams who was killed at the Atlantic Avenue Company's stables Saturday night Adams was a descendant of the famous Adams family of Massachusett Brother Chas Adams, founded the New Haven *Liliad nan* and was a third cousin of President John Quincy Adams Deceased was a well educated man and for five years past has been residing with his brother in law J W Hicks of Brooklyn For the past twelve months he had had no work and dreaded to apply for work At the time of the tie up of the roads he was engaged in watering and feeding the horses At night he decided to see the ladies for fear of being assaulted by the strikers if he should go home He proceeded to Bleecker with Brother in law Hicks and on the way home Hicks and Adams had a little quarrel, during which Hicks struck Adams a blow on the head from the effects of which he died in a few hours

CONCERNING THE INDICTMENT

INDIANAPOLIS Jan 28—District Attorney Claypool and Assistant District Attorney Bailey refused to either deny or affirm the report that Colonel Dudley has been indicted It is admitted that many persons of prominence have been indicted and the indictments with the names of the parties will probably be made public when the list of names is made known

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

The President and Cashier of a Maysville Banking Company Locked Up in Court

AUGUSTA Ky Jan 28—In the Mason circuit court today Judge Moss put in the hands of a receiver the property of the Exchange Bank of Maysville and the cashier was committed to jail for contempt of court The bank was totally insolvent and the depositors will probably lose heavily The bank was recently merged with the Maysville Banking company and it is said that the latter company had made collections of notes due the bank within the past few weeks Upon showing the court made an order upon the cashier to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt He failed to appear and was committed

Bond was fixed by the court at $5000 which was promptly given by Mr Cox, president of the Maysville Banking company, and the cashier was released from custody

A FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Full Particulars No Less Than Many Persons Supposed to Have Been Injured

NEW ORLEANS Jan 28—The *Picayune* Special to-day publishes further details of the accident on the Texas Pacific road at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, by which the fast mail train was wrecked near Marshall, Texas, and the mail and express cars thrown into the ditch and burned The passenger coaches remained on the track and the passengers escaped with slight injuries The mail clerks and express messengers were all injured, but none seriously The latter were in the forward car, which was thrown from the track and rolled down the embankment, and the mail clerks were in the car next to the engine, which was also thrown from the track and rolled down the embankment

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND TUESDAY, JAN. 29

RELIEF OF COMMERCE.

The *Astorian* reprints from THE OREGONIAN certain remarks on the action of a committee of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce in opposition to the proposed reduction of pilot charges, and denies that "it pleases the committee, or any member of the chamber that the commerce of the Columbia river shall continue to be heavily taxed." But the *Astorian* adds, they recognize the sinister and sectional motive of the bill and oppose it therefor

What is meant by the sinister and sectional motive of the bill If commerce is to continue at the Columbia river if vessels are to come to Astoria—we say nothing about their coming to Portland—bar charges must be reduced and the most excessive charge now upon the bar is the charge for pilot service It is quite as much to the interest and advantage of Astoria as to the interest and advantage of Portland to have this charge, and all other charges, cut down "The sinister and sectional motive of the bill" is a phrase without meaning

But asks the *Astorian* how it fit with the Portland Board of Trade? Are they really and sincerely in earnest in a desire to have the Columbia river compete with Puget sound? If they are let them look at the charges in and about Portland. There is the real oppression There is a ring in Portland that does not want to be interfered with They don't care what is or what isn't done so that their charges are allowed to obtain This ring embraces several gentlemen in social and business circles who have amassed wealth on fresh waters hores Their charges can be dispensed with with less loss and far more justice than the attendant expenses on safely conducting vessels to and from the open sea."

This also is a mere generality Who are these gentlemen in "social and business circles" at Portland who have "amassed wealth" by robbing commerce, and what charges are maintained by them that can be cut off? We are well aware that there is a ring of disreputable persons mere pirates plying their vocation at Astoria and Portland, but chiefly at Astoria who steal sailors from ships and extort blood money for their return and that this gang of pirates together with the ring of pilots levy charges upon shipping at the Columbia river that make the greater part of the extra cost of shipping here as compared with the cost at San Francisco and Puget Sound but the press and chamber of commerce at Astoria seem as little inclined to do anything to interfere with the methods and business of one of these rings as of the other

Behind this objection at Astoria to reduction of charges upon commerce is the opposition to the coming of sea going vessels to Portland But, as long as vessels enter the Columbia river vessels will ascend to Portland because it is cheaper to bring the vessel up than to lighter cargoes up and down And besides if no vessel ever came up to Portland, still the interests of Astoria would demand that pilot charges on the bar be reduced and that the protected nest of pirates that have their main headquarters there be broken up

Men and brethren this is a *common interest* In this effort to reduce charges upon our common commerce there is no sinister or sectional motive there can be none Whatever benefits commerce at either place Portland or Astoria, will benefit commerce at both places The two things that now press as things of absolute necessity are to reduce pilot charges and get rid of the gangs of crimps and robbers who extort 'blood money' in enormous sums Until we do these things we shall not be able to put our commerce on a competitive basis with other ports Astoria no more than Portland, can afford to allow the abuses to continue as heretofore and now

It is asserted that if the pilot charges are reduced the charges upon shipping will still be the same since the O R & N Company will maintain the present schedule for towage which includes pilotage But the O R & N in order to compete with Puget sound in business will be obliged to make a lower schedule than the present one, which however it cannot make so long as the pilot charges remain what they are The pilots are making money out of the service while the towage is done at a positive loss

Mr W W Parker of Astoria writes to say that he as a member of the committee of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce does not consider the pilot charges too high Those rates he says amount to but 10 cents a ton But the statement of amounts paid by the ships tells a different story The Glan Mackenzie carrying 2489 tons, paid $400 pilotage the Alexandra carrying 1864 tons paid $421 and the Firth of Stronsa carrying 1864 tons paid $424 Total tons 6217 total pilot charges $1365 charges per ton 22 cents Part of these charges however, were due to reverse pilotage which there is an endeavor to abolish or to make optional with the ship but even here the influence of Astoria seems to be adverse apparently for the reason that it is not desired that vessels shall extend the river further than Astoria

Mr Parker's appeal is mainly for the pilots He is defending the present charges in their interest rather than in the interest of commerce. He say the risks are great the exposure severe and the pay in comparison small. It may be wondered that those pilots do not go into other business instead of remaining in a hazardous undesirable and ill paid employment and sending a big lobby to Salem, provided with money to oppose any change of the law

But the fact is the service can be performed for less money, and that is fact enough. In almost every case a tug must be employed the master of the tug is as good a pilot as any and there is no need of a pilot both on tug and ship The cost can be reduced if the legislature will allow it for the parties who do the towing will see that there are pilots who can bring ships in or take them out

The assertion that vessels which have sailed in and up to Astoria have been made by the tugs to pay the fee for towage over the bar is scarcely credible or of course if a vessel sails in no one has a demand upon her for towage and no such demand if made, could be enforced at law Perhaps it does cost 10 cents per ton to move from at Portland from car to ship since the labor must necessarily be paid But the elevator system will soon reduce this cost to off altogether

THE HORTICULTURAL BILL

Dr Hume who has lately returned from Salem is very much interested in the bill for a horticultural commission and reports that considerable opposition has developed there which when traced proves to be from farmers who own off of hands and are afraid they may have to be at some expense to take care of them in the tax passes It is true that the law contemplates a reasonable care to prevent the spread of insect pests but the preventive measures to be used are not expensive and are only what is necessary to preserve the crop Any one having an orchard thirty or forty years old who is not willing to take measures necessary for growing good fruit ought to dig up his trees and not keep them as a breeding ground for insect pests to destroy the fruit of others. It is to be hoped that the legislature will pay no attention to opposition based on such selfish and narrow motives

The State Horticultural Society represents a very important interest, and one of growing importance to our state. It has a large membership and voices the views of all intelligent and progressive fruit-growers This society has taken pains to study the subject and become informed as to the laws of other states and methods pursued there with success. California has had such a commission in operation for the past ten years and it has proved so successful that the legislature of that state has continued it, and has increased its powers from year to year as its benefits become apparent The California law has been adapted to Oregon and the fruit-growers wish to accomplish the desired end at the least possible cost Those who have used these preventives have proved their value and only wish others to do what they have found valuable themselves In other words the members of the State Horticultural society have put in practice the course they recommend and have framed a law that they will be amenable to as well as others

Another objection raised is that the codling moth is found throughout the country in its natural fruits as in acorns and hazel nuts This is simply preposterous and the man who repeats it exposes his own ignorance The codling moth was brought from California in recent years and came in early apples while the worm that infests worms and nuts was here long before the codling moth came A little knowledge of entomology exposes this error The man who has an old orchard that bears only wormy apples that won't sell for anything should be the very man to appreciate the value of such a measure If no one complains he will not be molested If complaint is made he will merely be required to do what will benefit himself and at the same time will prevent his apple trees being a breeding ground for noxious vermin

NOT PRACTICABLE

There is a bill before the legislature for an act to regulate the heating of steam passenger cars It proposes that "from and after the 1st day of July next it shall be unlawful for any person firm or corporation owning or operating a steam railroad in this state to heat its passenger cars, on other than mixed trains by any stove or furnace kept inside of the car or suspended therefrom or to heat such passenger cars in any other manner than by means of steam hot air or hot water conducted from the locomotive or from a fireproof car especially designated for such purpose except it may be lawful in case of accident or other emergency to temporarily use a stove or furnace with necessary fuel, but the act is not to apply to railroads less than fifty miles in length

The object of this bill is undoubtedly to provide for the better protection of passengers against fire in case of railway disasters Yet there are several things that ought to be considered, before the legislature acts upon the bill

First it should be observed that the heating of passenger cars by steam has not yet passed beyond the experimental stage Upon certain roads where the routes are level and the distances not great something has been done towards putting the process into operation but as has not yet been adopted by any considerable number of railways and by none of the transcontinental lines. Where routes are long and grades are heavy and where detentions therefore are liable to occur the experiment would be hazardous for suppose a train buried in the snow by trying together as frequently happens or disabled engine dead and unable to make the steam the people would inevitably perish by freezing before help could arrive This might easily occur in crossing any mountain range in Oregon and there is certainly as much danger of this as there is of mishap and cremation by the car stoves

Again, none of the transcontinental lines run cars heated by steam Hence if this bill should become a law not one of them could run their cars through to Portland or other points in Oregon The Northern would be obliged to stop its through cars at Wallula or Kalama the Union would be obliged to stop its through cars at the eastern and the Southern would be obliged to stop its through cars at the southern boundary of the state Passengers there receiving into Oregon or going out of Oregon would be obliged to change cars no emigrant cars or passenger coach could run through, no Pullman car could run in the state since the Pullmans are not fitted for steam heating, and altogether there would be no measure to the public inconvenience But these passenger cars could come through to California and to Washington territory without being obliged to change cars our disadvantage would be great and in particular Washington territory would have an additional boon of immigration at the expense of Oregon

These are the practical considerations If the subject is duly examined by the legislature it is not likely that the bill will pass The ides of protection against fire in case of collision or similar disasters is one that appeals to every mind and yet in the present circumstances of railroading with us the application of steam for warming cars is not practicable Perhaps it may at some time or other be effected but it cannot be put in operation in Oregon now without subjecting the public to needless inconvenience and also to dangers from freezing at least as great as the dangers of the thing which it is proposed to avoid

WILLFUL SOPHISTRY

This public has during the past week or more been sharply urged not by one Major Hilton for its manifold sins of omission and commission chiefly the latter Now so much is our citizens have not been in the habit of posing as saints or of calming for themselves relatively a greater share of the cardinal virtues than belong to mankind in general they have taken this arraignment good naturedly not caring to formulate a defense When, however, Major Hilton works himself into a mighty passion against the liquor traffic and seeks to give force and weight to his words as a moral reformer in favor of prohibition by confessing that twenty years of his life have been burned out by it for the extreme limit of public patience is reached Men who have led lives of decency and sobriety a law unto themselves in matters of personal responsibility naturally object to being tutored in ways of uprightness by one who according to his own shamefaced confession has kept the flower "distasteful in drunkenness"

Who is the man who comes to us seeking notoriety by presenting himself as a frightful example" Who indeed but a self confessed drunkard of twenty years standing a man who would shift the responsibility of his personal short comings upon others and who according to his own statement has been burned out by alcohol?

This plea of irresponsibility is as old as Eden The woman beguiled me' said Adam in extenuation of his own lack of moral force I have been ruined by a prostitute shamelessly whines a self murderer the liquor traffic made me a drunkard for twenty years declares Major Hilton

There is something too much of this maudlin sophistry something too much of this plea of personal irresponsibility something too much of this insult on the ears of rational people based on the complaint that the government ought to be blamed because the man won't control his own appetite Major Hilton one of those who owe to the community and to their own reputation an interval of time - I forget of method One who has on the part of a candidate woman though she has refused does not refuse licenses of virtue by bending her nose in the air as she goes her ways declaring that there are no women in the community quite pure enough to come up to her standard.

The oldest convict in the state of New York, in point of continuous incarceration, is William Pierce who, on the 16th of August 1839 was sentenced to the Auburn penitentiary for life for the murder of his father He was at the time but 16 years old his youth probably saving him from the gallows His half century of hard labor has at once reduced him to a state of mental weakness bordering on imbecility and a few days ago he was transferred from the prison which had so long been his home to an asylum for the chronic insane thus being his first outing since the prison doors closed between him and the outside world when a boy The carrying out of a life sentence in the penitentiary in this way means something that may well be the theme of penalty If the public could be assured that a decree of imprisonment for life was incarnate there would be little opposition to the abolishment of the death penalty Hanging is a light punishment compared with this slow and hopeless drag of prison life with death as its only possible relief. Here it is not uncommon for the imagination of the paralyzing power in such cases would indicate time, in order legislative devices to promote painless execution unnecessary by the substitution of imprisonment for life for capital punishment

Tom Ochiltree is soon to vote on a prohibition amendment to the state constitution In such a contest if we are to believe the prohibition orators and the W C T U lecturers the liquor vote is the element depended upon to carry the measure This seems likely to be more than counterbalanced in Texas by the vote which is designated the barley and rye Farmers though in the main practical temperance men are afraid of this prohibition business The farmers of this favorite family explain Texas Pennsylvania is the largest rye whisky producing region in the United States The distillers need rye in their business The farmers raise it Self interest governs the world Why should the Texas Pennsylvania farmer, who does not drink spoil a market for his rye and corn? If he concludes that he will not do it he may prove to theoretical temperance people that he is a selfish human animal but he can console himself with plenty of company Most human animals are selfish when put to the test short of this

Since there is so great a desire to subject Portland's water works to taxation would it not be well to introduce into the city charter a clause to subject the state buildings and county buildings and bridges all over the state to taxation for state county and municipal purposes There are county bonds and warrants outstanding in large sums all over the state half worth their face to-day to the holders Men and brethren let's all be silly together

The Albany *Democrat* censures Speaker Smith for excluding democrats from several important committees The Democrat should reflect that the Speaker is not to be possible for the fact that there are no democrats on the right in that body to be found

What is more attractive than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? For it use Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad the finest train to and from Tacoma Office No 2 Washington street

MEETING NOTICES

Ruth Rebekah Degree Lodge No 1 I O O F A special meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of conferring the degree of Rebekah Members and visiting sisters cordially invited to attend By order of the N G MARY E HEAVEY Secretary

Multnomah Degree Lodge No 1 I O O F A special meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of conferring the degree of Rebekah Members and visiting sisters cordially invited to attend By order of the N G MARY E HEAVEY Secretary

Willamette Tribe No 4 I O R M Regular Council of Red Men will be held this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of conferring the degree of Pocahontas Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend By order of the S S H WEIDEMAN Scribe J V YANKEY C of R

DIED

In this city January 28 Rosie N Cobb daughter of Captain E and Hannah M Cobb aged 10 years 5 months and 28 days Funeral notice hereafter Interment Lone Fir Cemetery

Geo M Rivers Undertaker and Embalmer Southwest corner Fourth and Yamhill Telephone 667

NEW TO-DAY.

ORIGINAL RICHARDSON'S BANDOLINE Prepared only by Richardson & Co Sole Agents for the United States 40 and 42 Maiden Lane New York For sale by all druggists and hairdressers

B. H. HILDEBRAND. Prescription Druggist Third M street Telephone 499 Orders by mail receive prompt attention

WHY EAT A GREAT RESTAURANT OR HOTEL when you can get a better meal at the Oriental New York Chop House for 25 cents

DRY WOOD OF ALL KINDS Dry kindling for sale (formerly Jacks) at the North Fourth and Front Sts Leave orders at No 181 Second st

A SINGING CLASS For children will be formed at the Y M C A Rooms Tuesday afternoons at 4 o'clock Terms to Y M C A members 50 cents per month Open to non members 75 cents per month

WOOD Leave orders at 3rd and Morrison sts Telephone No 180 Wood delivered promptly

SHORTHAND Letters solicited in Typewriting Correspondence with stenographers of Portland business houses solicited Shorthand Institute

SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY. Students practice on actual business Railroad Offices Circulars free

CHEAP LAND 35 ACRES TYSON Land 3 miles from Portland 60 acres 4 miles from Portland 40 acres 6 miles from Portland Cheap and on easy terms Inquire of MITCHELL SWIGERT & LITTLEFIELD 204 Front st

SOUTH PORTLAND For sale by the South Portland Land Co The only place in South Portland where you can buy lots and have a clear title Apply to the SOUTH PORTLAND LAND CO 209 Stark st

SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN. Lots in Holladay's Addition Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Couch's Addition Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Caruthers' Addition Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Arbor Lodge Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Albina Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Mount Tabor Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Central Park Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Highland Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Rose City Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Woodlawn Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Piedmont Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Waverly Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Willamette Heights Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Sellwood Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Mount Scott Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Lents Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Fulton Park Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Riverside Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Terwilliger Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Caruthers' Addition Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Couch's Addition Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Holladay's Addition Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Albina Terms $10 down $5 per month Lots in Arbor Lodge

...ERDAY'S NEWS BUDGET.

...ation of the City Proper 48,000 by the New Directory.

...for the Locks—Street Collision Johnson ...Sewer—Two New Scows — Chinese ...New Year—Public School Notes

...TIME TILL.—Speaking of corporations ...with a man quoted the old saying that thou... ...ly, a man ought to be the judge. That depends on the circumstances ... ...known citizen I am a member of a ... ...ing, and a few days since I hired a man ... ...repairs on its property. He worked ... ...a reasonably manner for a week and then ... ...me his bill at the regular day. I asked him if he ... ...thought rather high for carpenter work, ...that he had loafed about half the ... ...said, he, 'it is for a corporation, and ... ...corporations have no souls. In view ... ...corporations, have no souls. In view ... ...that I owned 97 per cent of the stock ... ...in question I somehow considered ... ...the point of the remark. But I paid ... ...the same, and said nothing. The ... ...should pay the other three shares of ... ...the corporation and I'll do it ... ...the corporation and I'll do it ... ...I should be loss, how likely I am ever ... ...be a sou less, how likely I am ever ... ...any.

NEARER IN ENROLLMENT.—There is a good ... ...of having to further build up with a ... ...additional room the coming school ... ...There are enough B class first-grade pupils ... ...in sight to make fully 120, and as only ... ...can under the present arrangements ... ...provided by the city some schedule must ... ...to provide for an addition ... ...first grade room. There are a large number ... ...scholars out yet who have never returned ... ...smallpox scare. These may be ... ...smallpox is force and the present season ... ...be severely taxed. The city superintendent ... ...already wrestling with the problem ... ...been delegated I H Sutherlin by the ... ...to act in the matter.

PORTLAND'S POPULATION.—THE OREGONIAN ... ...by a gentleman connected with the ... ...L. Polk & Co. publishers of the Portland ... ...will show the population of the city now being ... ...about 45,000. This is an increase of about ... ...since the census taken at this time last year ... ...gentleman giving this information who has ... ...in the directory business for several years ... ...his experience teaches him that Portland ... ...to be a great city. She does not know as ... ...a great one, but still she gets her share of ... ...yearly flow of population. He said that ... ...no danger of a great reverse in our ... ...Portland, after which the city would ... ...a permanent reaction.

GUARD FOR THE LOCKS.—Mr R J Carroll who ... ...contract for supplying 5,000 tons of granite ... ...Cascade locks, is in the city. He has now ... ...force of twenty men employed in the quarry ... ...Spokane Falls, where the granite is to be ... ...and will shortly double the force. He ... ...to begin to deliver the stone about the ... ...February, and expects to have the whole ... ...in three months. A switch is being run ... ...quarry from the line to where ... ...huge granite blocks will be hoisted ... ...from the quarry on the cars and unloaded ... ...near where it is to be used. Mr Carroll says ... ...is of a very fine quality work there ... ...having a good surface which does not ...

A SHORT COLLISION.—Yesterday afternoon D ... ...a driver of a dump cart having a load of ... ...along with some old plaster near the corner of ... ...and Alder streets, started to drive down ... ...towards the river, but before reaching First ... ...accidentally ran into a buggy standing ... ...corner and took off one of the wheels. ... ...Hickey who happened to be near, saw ... ...the driver was not inclined to stop for an ... ...sidered damages to the vehicles, so he pulled ... ...back and together they hunted up the owner. ... ...buggy was found to belong to J M Crenshaw, ...estate man. The driver then agreed to ... ...the damage and everything was ... ...settled.

TWO SCOWS CONSTRUCTED.—Two fine scows ... ...been constructed at Yaquina for carrying ... ...for the north jetty. They are ninety feet ... ...twenty-two feet beam and eight feet deep of ... ...and are first class in every respect in that ... ...having been selected and furnished by the ... ...engineers. Captain W Young yesterday ... ...the material for two more scows of the same ... ...sions, and the force will probably be all back ... ...upon with the work needed for the jetty. The ... ...away from the wharf to the site of the ... ...Ellison be completed, and it is to be hoped ... ...will probably be here about that time, and ... ...work will be begun.

CABINET OPINIONS.—I place little confidence in ... ...prognostication made in this morning's ... ...says, said a prominent government official ... ...Monday, "with reference to the reference to ... ...Minneapolis, which relegates Blaine to the ... ...Allison is settled upon for ... ...portfolio, I am satisfied that ... ...the state department. Wallace for attorney-general, and some New York ... ...The presence of Allison and Colton in ... ...Minneapolis was in anticipation only, and ... ...object of ascertaining, for the use of the senate ... ...attitude of the incoming administration upon ... ...Hawaiian question.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.—The opening of ... ...fourth of school will necessitate a second ... ...of the new teachers and scholars ... ...conformity to their part with the ... ...compulsory vaccination order. That ... ...be help for complying with it ... ...default of any judicial decision on the prin... ...of the board in the matter. It is ... ...authority to school boards to ... ...subdivide it into the school law. Such a ... ...already been prepared, and will be changed ... ...to express in the system.

ALLEGED WATCH THIEF.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon officer Holmberg arrested Robert Turner for the alleged theft of a watch from James Brown who is employed at the farm of Peter A. Schuyler, No. 8 First street, claims that the watch was snatched out of his pocket down at the dock. He then immediately gave chase but lost it in the crowd. Turner was taken to the police station and searched, but nothing was found on his person. It is supposed that his confederates who he met in the crowd have the watch in their possession.

JURY CASES BACKED UP.—Criminal business seems to be dull in this market of late. It seems however, that there are plenty of them somewhere down among the shoddy, for it was Mr Marshall's Longshoreman returned speedy disposition of by with one hundred of these offenders. Other cases are not generally lumped off in that manner, but the cases are still on the docket, and in addition to these there are many other cases of other grades which will be brought to trial as soon as the jury can be impaneled.

TEST PROPOSED SEWER.—The street committee went out yesterday, taking with them the proposed plans for the proposed Johnson creek sewer. The result of their investigations will reveal whether they report favorably or not. The ridiculing this sewer at the first meeting of the council. When the sewer is built it will be the finest sewer in the city, and will be a great benefit to the property owners.

NEW RULES.—Miss Sabin has in preparation some proposed changes in the system of marking absences and tardiness as against the pupils in the schools. The board will take them up at their next regular session.

GENTLEMEN.—Remember that Kohn's overcoat stock is the most complete in Portland. All new choice and stylish, at very low prices. Arthur Kohn corner Second and Morrison streets.

STEAMER MANZANITO.—Having received a thorough overhauling will commence her regular trips to-morrow. Freight received at foot of Alder street.

OFF FOR NEW YORK.—Arthur Koll leaves today for New York for spring stock. Watch out soon for spring announcements.

TAKE NOTICE.—All verbal contracts on lots in Central Albina addition expire February 1, 1889. W M Killingsworth.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE

DEEDS RECORDED JANUARY 28.

J H Lambert and wife to C A Marlitt, lot 18 Hazlewood, containing 10 acres. Jan 26, $700.

S J Barbur et al, to Annie Jarcroft, Lots 1 and 4 blk 172, Caruthers add to Caruthers add city. Nov 22, 1887. $1600.

C H Hill and wife to H E Patter, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6, 7 and 8 blk 20 Multnomah. Jan 25. $900.

J W Dunbar and wife to W C Forrester 100 acres, W A Brownell D L C. Jan 6. $4500.

C W Lark et al to W Deitz, lot 1 blk 8, Irvington add. Jan 2. $1,650.

C A Hill to Mr Rundlan, lots 9 11 13 and 15 blk 20 Multnomah. Jan 26. $340.

S W Portland R E Co to H Young, lot 12, blk 41 Albina Park. Nov 30, 1888. $400.

S W Portland R E Co to H J Young, lot 8 blk 79 and lot 1 blk 40 Patton Park. Jan 26. $850.

A Cotes to T Wemple, lot 30 Bodley add to E Portland. Jan 7. $200.

M Hagle to J F Stewart, lot 7 blk 66, Stephens add. Jan 25. $1500.

J N Lowell to W C Harmer, lots 1 and 8 blk 138, Caruthers add, to Caruthers add. Jan 17. $2500.

H B Oatman to L Thanhauser, 15.894-1000 acres. Jan 28. $1.

C M Russell to W C Harmer, lots 7 and 8 blk 134, Caruthers add to Caruthers add, Jan 28. $1.

G R Sceffins et al to Max Schmidt, lot 5, blk 59 Multnomah. Jan 8. $400.

W H Foster to J H Moore, right of way, Jan 26. $1.

Quinn Royal to F C Johnson, 5 acres E B Davidson D L C. Jan 26. $4000.

C W Gray to Quinn Royal, 5 acres, E B Davidson D L C. Jan 26. $500.

J H McMillen to F H Page, trac. blk 25, McMillen add. Nov 10, 1885. $2000.

J T Wheeler to A Brown, lots 6 and 8, blk 16 Multnomah. Jan 28. $4.00.

D K Abrams et al to J M Tarlow, lots 7 and 11 blk 1, lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 11, 13 and 15 blk 13, lots 1 and 5 blk 24, Multnomah. Jan 28. $285.75.

David Goodsell and wife to G F Watkins, lots 3 and 4, blk 104, Caruthers add to Caruthers add city. Jan 28. $900.

W H Adams and wife to David Goodsell, lots 1, 2 and 4, blk 104, Caruthers add, to Caruthers add city. Oct 10, 1888. $3000.

J K Wait et al to A Hoyt, lots 4 and 5 blk 3, Wait's Gibbs Island Annex. Jan 28. $25.

D P Christensen to Mary Christensen, undivided one-half interest in lot 7 blk 153, Couch add city. Jan 2. $1.

C Goodin to Dan Sprague, lot 11, blk of Scott's add. Jan 26. $1.

J P Orth, husband and wife to John Reed, lot 11 blk 1, Irving add. Jan 26. $1800.

A G Ewan and wife to M J Orth, lot 1 blk 10, Irving add. Jan 26. $1.

S L N Gilman and wife to Indru Royal, 3 acres, sec 14, 1 N, 1 E. Jan 21. $1.

S P R E Association to Henry C White, 100x100 Front and Porter. Nov 9, 1881. $—

Total number of sales $5—31.

BILL FOR A STATE WEATHER BUREAU

Signal Observer Pague Confidently Expects to Secure Its Passage by the Legislature.

United State Signal Officer B S Pague who spent the greater part of last week at Salem in the interest of house bill No 91 was seen by a reporter at his office yesterday afternoon and asked what success had attended his efforts.

"Very good sir very good indeed" was the answer. "I have confined myself thus far to the house in which the measure is very favorably looked upon. The following representatives have promised to support the bill: Messrs Thompson Gilbert Snowden Bridwell Powell Apperson Miller and Lowe while I feel confident that at least twenty more approve of the bill.

"I have not up to the present touched the senators yet but I anticipate no trouble in getting the measure through. The Portland Board of Trade has interested itself and the Farmers' Congress has been circularized to the legislature to petition congress to establish a state weather bureau with stations in every county for the collection of climatic data. The object desired will be reached by my bill.

"But $2000 is asked for and this to buy instruments only, save possibly $20 a month of this sum may be used for the employment of a clerk for a few days each month to assist in the preparation of the monthly report. It may be mentioned that the United States signal service offers to pay the services of the assistant director of the state to furnish the central office and its equipments and do the necessary blank forms and franked envelopes so that there will be no expense for rent or else to furnish instruments if it is not to exceed $15 to each county. All of the above the United States will do and now to assist the United States signal service in the collection and dissemination of climatic data to assist also in the full equipment of instruments for the various voluntary observers. I ask for the appropriation of the small sum of $2500. About twenty dates in the month have weather forecasts. Some of these states do not have half the natural resources that Oregon has. I do not ask Oregon to support the bureau, but to simply assist the United States in the work."

The bill after being introduced by Representative Blundell was referred to the agricultural committee which was to have reported it favorably today. The committee reports were to have been called for but will have to wait till I see the legislature report in to-morrow's Oregonian before I can tell what new wrinkles they are.

CAPTAIN BROWN AND THE ENGINEERS

Since the publication of an interview with Captain J Brown U S on the progress of the work for a state examiner of engineers some of the recently fledged engineers in the U S N have been manifesting a desire to make reply to the matter but as yet have not replied.

I had no intention of casting reflections upon the engineers discharged from the company for I know some of them to be first-class men but up in the firemen who for two years served as firemen, replaced by this bill to be admitted engineer. I think with the bill which I have in the course of preparation which will never pass that it is time to look after the manufacturing of all makes of engines and who are not qualified to do so. Then there can be no complaining that worthy men have been discharged. Now there I am in for it, but I can't help it. I am not going to be muzzled by any drunken engineer. The bill proposed to certificate these inferior positions to be left to the candidates as they are now and there will be no trouble.

The engineers say that this bill is to protect their union. They may not know but a union would be the almost worst kind of a growth of such law.

THE DRAMA.

People who are interested can see the character of work the Installment Burlesque Company is doing by calling at the Vancouver Motion Gallery and getting off at Morris street Albina. It has several houses but ling on block 1 which will be sold with the lots at about $1,000 each on the installment plan. A man who is now paying $30 a month rent can move into one of these houses, after complying with the requirement of the company and become its owner without materially increasing his monthly expenditures. Its office is at No 7 Stark street Portland.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points East. The only direct car route from Portland. Office No — Washington street.

ROBERT FLEMMER, Dynamite and address 40 cents at 2 1-2 Morrison, 40 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS

Warren Wire Spring Beds, George M. Barker 111 Sixth street. Trade supplied.

Interested? Gray new and second hand safes cheap. W P Nicholas 54 Third st.

The Vienna, Washington street, heads all for lunches and oysters.

LAUGHING EXPLAINED.

Dr. what is laughing in one's sleeves" asked Tom. "It is being secretly amused at anything my son. And when you hit your crazybone is that crying in your sleeve pa?" Nay R. Baris, of Manchester, Ia., says: "Our people take one or two doses of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and follow it with genuine for chills. The Pain Pills never return. Any one can laugh at malaria chills when this armed. These pills act on the liver stomach when this armed. These pills act on the liver stomach and bowels, and you can take them and still attend to your regular duties.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT

Cold Weather at Huntington and Heppner—Little Wind Prevailing.

Following is the telegraphic report of the O R & N Co's weather service as received yesterday:

Boisneville—Clear, strong down, 2 deg.
Hood River—Cloudy, calm, 0 deg.
The Dalles—Cloudy, calm, 36 deg.
Grant's Pass—Cloudy, calm, 32 deg.
Arlington—Cloudy, calm, 32 deg.
Umatilla—Cloudy, calm, 22 deg.
Wallula—Cloudy, calm, 30 deg.
Walla Walla—Cloudy, calm, 36 deg.
Dayton—Cloudy, calm, 34 deg.
Lewiston—Clear, calm, 34 deg.
Kamiah—Clear, calm, 18 deg.
La Grande—Clear, calm, 16 deg.
Union—Clear, calm, 16 deg.
Baker City—Clear, calm, 16 deg.
Huntington—Clear, calm, 4 deg.
Heppner—Clear, calm, 2 deg.

U S SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND, Jan. 28, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar	Ch'ge last 24 hours	Temp.	Wind direc.	Wind vel.	Rain fall inch.	State of Weather
Portland	29.92	.10	44	N	10	00	Cloudless
Olympia	30.08	.08	44	N	8	00	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.24	.10	46	W	6	00	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.06	.09	60	NW	8	00	Cloudless
Sacramento	30.14	.12	52	N	4	00	Cloudless
Eureka	30.18		48	Calm		00	Cloudless
Spokane	30.40		20	N	8	00	Cloudy
Walla Walla	30.34			NW	6	01	Cloudy
Canby	30.36	.04	50	N	7	00	Cloudless

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Temp.	Rlt. Hum.	Direct. of Wind	Vlc. of Wind	Rain	Weather
5 A M	30.17	43	88	S	4	00	Cldy
5 P M	30.27	42	71	S	4	00	Cldy

Maximum temperature 44, minimum temperature 30.0. Rivers at 8 A. M., 2 feet. Change in 4 hours, 0 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Accum. of Departure since Jan. 1.	Excess or Deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature.	39	43	+4	124	160
Precipitation	.3	.00	-.3	9.60	1.60

PASSENGER LISTS

OVERLAND.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington January 28: H W Bristol, Mrs Carl Lee and wife, W H Brown, Mrs Rhoades, C H Rich and two children, second class.

Northern Pacific—Passed Harrison January 28: Mrs A L Wasson, Mrs L M Spinning, D Hyde, C O Workman, Mrs [illegible], Mrs J H Cummings, J Hanley, G H York, Mr and Mrs K K Leitle, James Kane, S H Thompson, Miss Ida J Bonan and family, Huntington.

Northern Pacific—Passed Pasco January 28: J S Simpson, J W Fox, B Lewis, C A Hodges, F W Scarvill, C C Howes, J Mehagan, G Hughes, R J Elwood, D J Hagge, A B Ivey, Jr H Brown and 3 children, second class.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: Mrs Furth, Miss S Furth, J D Jones and wife, W B Cunningham, C A Meade and wife, H Richard, C H Russell, A Creel, Fannie D B Lush, J Furth, W M Harrington, C J Frazier, G T Jackson, R C Coon, H B Kinney, E B McFarland, W K and nurse, R Westbrook, F M Berry, Mrs W Smith, W Graham, W C Maple, Geo D McClellan, and thirty emigrants.

STEAMER.

YAQUINA BAY, Jan. 28.—The steamship William Kildare arrived in to-day at 10:30 A. M. with the following passengers: W S Badger, Mrs S Badger, D K Booker, W B Mahaffey, George White, Conl H Ivy, C J Wilhelmsen, S B Brakemore, Charles Shuna and A Westfall.

NEW SAVINGS BANK

The Savings Bank of the Portland Trust Company of Oregon is conducted upon a safe and conservative basis. It is kept open during the usual banking hours of each business day, and also on Saturday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock. Checks, pass-books, sale-deposit and all others are invited to call and learn rates of interest and other particulars. Office, 60 Third street.

A Cough is Quickly Cured

By taking Mother Gary's (Dried) Fine Cure. Free Cough Syrup. Cures incipient consumption. Skidmore & Co. agents, 101 First street, Portland, Or.

A. FELDENHEIMER, Leading Jeweler.

LARGEST STOCK OF

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.

COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED

A. FELDENHEIMER,

Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison,

Opposite Ransom and St. Charles Hotels.

Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments, U. S. L. B. MYERS, the great Oregon Money Lender, 102 First st. Private entrance one door from Ivory.

[illegible] Q.

102 First St., Portland, Or.

OVER

[illegible] St. [illegible]

LONDON DYE,

GUARANTEED.

Make [illegible] rich and stylish figures in [illegible] ornamentation. [illegible] Beauty and Durability.

Seal Sacques, Wraps, English Walking Jackets, Fur Lined Circulars, Pelerines, Boas, Muffs, Ladies Caps and Bonnets, Misses and Gentlemen's Furs, Rugs and Robes, Trimmings, all of which we offer at

LOW PRICES.

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

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OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER, FOUNDER'S KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR H B DRAKE,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 230 1-2 First.
Telephone 8.

DR. SWAIN, DENTIST.
Graduate of Penna. College. Ten Years Experience in Europe and America.
Rubber Plates from $5 to $12. Gold a Specialty. High Class Operating at Moderate Prices.
No. 195 First Street, corner Taylor.
[illegible] Building.

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.
Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 upward. DR. CHARLES CHEMAN, Dentist, Room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

JOHN H. MITCHELL. A. H. TANNER.
MITCHELL & TANNER,
Attorneys at-Law,
Rooms 3 and 4 over the Commercial National Bank building, corner Second and Washington Sts.

DR. F. W. PREHN,
Room 94, Union Block, Stark street.

C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 891.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 169 First.

[illegible]

To Unload

[illegible]

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Jan 29, 1889

FOR 5 DAYS.

Having rented the store back of us, on Alder street, now occupied by John Cran & Co., we are about to make extensive alterations.

Big Cut

—IN—

Men's, Boys', Children's SUITS

—AND—

[illegible]

FOR FIVE DAYS.

SEE PRICES IN OUR WINDOWS.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

FOURTH WEEK

OF OUR ANNUAL

[illegible]

We offer for our

Extra Drive

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Nearly 250 Suits have changed price since yesterday. Suits that were

$5 00	down to $3 50
6 00	down to 4 50
6 50	down to 5 00
8 00	down to 6 00
9 00	down to 7 50

MOTHERS

You should grasp this opportunity to fit out your boys and thereby

Save 25 Per Cent.

We received to-day a few novelties in

SPRING OVERCOATS

By express, direct from New York.

Those wishing to see the Spring Novelties, call and you will receive our attention.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

If you intend to build, write or see Mr. JOHN LECK, of Seattle, for your Galvanized Iron Cornices, and if you contemplate putting in Gas, Water or Steam Fixtures, secure his prices, as they are the lowest. We make a specialty of Iron Cornice Work.

[illegible]

One Price to All!

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas

Are the most *thoroughly reliable goods in the market.* They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in *quality, weight, width* and *shade* thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black. None genuine unless rolled on the "*Varnished Board,*" showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark.

—A—

[illegible]

—SALE—

LAST WEEK.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Special Features FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Tuesday and Wednesday A GREAT [illegible] Sale.

ALL-SILK RIBBONS.

[illegible] S.

Our Moire Crown Edge,
Our Satin and Gros Grain Plain Edge,
Nos 2 3 and 4 will be sold at
5c per yard.

[illegible] S.

Our Moire Crown Edge,
Our Satin and Gros Grain Picot Edge,
Our Satin Gros Grain Plain Edge,
Nos 5 and 7, will be sold at
8c per yard.

[illegible] S.

Our Moire Crown Edge,
Our Satin and Gros Grain Picot Edge,
Our Satin and Gros Grain Plain Edge,
Our Gros Grain Satin Edge
Our Gros Grain Picot Edge,
Nos 9 and 12, will be sold at
14c per yard.

This will be the last Ribbon Sale this season. The above prices are in many instances less than one-half regular price.

To enable every one to secure a share of these Ribbons we shall LIMIT THE QUANTITY to 5 yards of each color and width. By this arrangement each person will have an opportunity of securing all the Ribbons they desire.

[illegible] Bearer.

Quantity Limited to One Sash of a Color and Quality.

SASH RIBBONS.

6 inch will be sold at 5c per yard
7 inch will be sold at 6c per yard
8 inch will be sold at 6½c per yard
10 and 11 inch will be sold 9⅜c per yard
Above come in Black and Colors

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Special Features FOR All the Week

The balance of the Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes that were on sale last week will be disposed of this week at the same cut prices. See Daily Oregonian of last week for scale of prices.

The most interesting feature of our Mammoth Clearing Sale in our Shoe Department for this week will be our offering of Gentlemen's Shoes.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHOES.

Our Gents' Fine Calf Shoes	for $2 00 per pair
Our Gents' Dongola Shoe	for 2 00 per pair
Our Gents' Cordovan Shoe	for 2 00 per pair

The above are our regular $3 line

[illegible] Goods
[illegible] Notions
[illegible] -oster
[illegible] Underwear

DO NOT FORGET THAT OUR GREAT CLEARANCE OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, is still in full blast, and there are many attractive bargains.

Store Closes at 7 P. M., sharp.

[illegible] Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

140 FIRST STREET.

BROWNSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE.

Entire stock must be sold. Our clothing is made from the best Oregon Wool.

Lot 3000. Men's dark gray Cheviot suits (sack or frock)	$8.25
Lot 3010. Men's Cassimere suits (five patterns)	10.00
Lot 3030. Men's heavy Cheviot suits (plain)	[illegible].00
Lot 3040. Men's fancy Cheviot suits (heavy)	[illegible].50
Lot 3060. Men's striped and plaid Cheviot suits	12.50
Lot 3070. Men's check Cassimere suits	13.00
Lot 3080. Men's and youths' fancy Cassimere suits	13.50
Lot 3090. Men's Cassimere suits (six patterns)	14.00
Lot 5000. Children's knee pant suit	4.00
Lot 3585. Boy's suits (10 to 17 years)	7.00
Lot 6000. Men's Cheviot overcoats, 34 to 42, silk sleeve lining	9.25
Lot 7000. Men's Pique overcoats, blue, black and brown	15.00
Eight-pound, four-point gray blankets	3.85

Brownsville Woolen Mills Retail Store : : : : 140 First St.

UNDER GILMAN HOUSE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

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By Mail—Postage paid—In advance.

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 75
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	5 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	7 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Sunday and Weekly, per year	3 00
Weekly, per year	1 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	20c

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

NO WAR WITH GERMANY.

There is no ground for apprehension that the solution of the situation in Samoa will involve the United States and Germany in a great war. Prince Bismarck is not only a man of genius, but a man of extraordinary political sagacity and good sense. He knows what a good many persons in our country do not appear to know, that Samoa is not worth a war, and moreover, that even if Samoa were a prize of vast value, Germany is in no condition at present to afford a war with the United States, nor for that matter, is any of the great powers of Europe. If the United States with her 65,000,000 of people was the next door neighbor of Germany, as France is, and had no larger army and navy on foot than at present, why, of course, Germany, with but 40,000,000, could overrun and conquer us before we could gather our resources together for effective resistance; but that is not the situation at all. Germany is separated from us by 3000 miles of sea, and to invade us with any hope of success, she would need 500,000 men. To assemble troop ships enough to convey her armies with their stores, etc., to America would take considerable time; to transport the men would take at least thirty days, so that it would be fully sixty days after hostilities were declared before a German army of any consequence could approach our shores. Sixty days would be enough to mobilize a million of men in America for war. During our civil war with but 31,500,000 people, the Union army, May 1, 1865, was over a million strong, and adding to this the highest number of men enrolled by the South, there must have been 1,500,000 soldiers enrolled in the United States. In July, 1862, over 80,000 troops were enlisted, organized, armed, equipped and sent into the field in less than a month, and 90,000 troops were once raised and sent into the field in complete order in twenty days. That was twenty-five years ago when our railway transportation was far inferior to our present vast resources. The South then had few railroads, where to-day she is webbed with them in all directions. It is safe to say that if in 1863 we could put a great army into the field in twenty days we could do it to-day in half that time; it is safe to say that if the United States, with 32,000,000 in 1861-65, could put 1,500,000 fighting men into the field, she could to-day easily assemble 3,000,000. Furthermore, the armies of Europe, however excellent their material, are trained to operate upon a theater of war that, compared with the United States, is level, free from forests and swamps and traversed by the finest kind of roads. The region of war in Europe is so thickly settled that great supply trains are not necessary, save for ammunition; the troops are quartered in the hostile country and live in the villages. Furthermore, the whole possible theater of war, in case of conflict between Germany and any great European power, has been fought over so repeatedly in modern times that it is no longer *terra incognita* to the contestants. The whole topography of the Rhine provinces, of Belgium and Holland, of the mountain frontier of France, Switzerland and Italy, was absolutely known to Moltke before the Germans started in 1870 on their career of victory. It was known, because it had been mapped out over and over again by the best military engineers of Europe. The wars of Louis the Fourteenth, and Louis Fifteenth, the wars of the French Revolution and the twenty years war of the first Napoleon were fought upon this ground, over and over again, and no portion of Europe had been made so absolutely familiar to the military strategist by the maps of the military engineer as the ground fought over by the French and Germans in 1870-71. But when a great German army invades the United States it finds itself under absolutely new conditions of warfare. The country is thinly populated compared with Europe; the roads are poor; the forests and swamps large and frequent; the topography of the country is not accurately known. The engineer maps of our civil war would be no advantage to the Germans, because the fighting would not take place over the same ground where raged the battle between Federals and Confederates. The German ironclads could not ascend our rivers, nor could they blockade our ports effectually, because they are too few in number for such an immense line of seaboard. In 100 days after the contract was signed in 1861 for the construction of the Monitor she was at Fortress Monroe, beating off the Merrimac. In fifty days after the declaration of hostilities America could have land and floating batteries completed that would defend our great ports from destruction. Furthermore, while China was fighting France she bought several iron-clads in England, and America has the cash to buy iron-clads of France or Russia that could cope with anything Germany has in shape of a sea-going iron-clad. Thanks to our protective policy, America has within her own borders all the resources that are necessary to carry on a great war. She has skilled labor, iron and steel mills, coal and metals of all sorts, powder mills, timber, inexhaustible agricultural wealth, and plenty of material for clothing. She has a vast number of men still living, under 50 years of age, who served through four years of war and are competent to drill and officer new lines. Of the capacity of the American volunteer, when well officered and handled by a commanding general of scientific soldiership, to make a splendid fight, there is no question. The frightful losses that both armies endured without flinching during our civil war exceed those of the bloodiest battle between the French and Germans, that of Gravelotte. Nothing in modern war was a more desperate deed of arms than Hancock's charge at Fredericksburg, Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and the furious fighting at the "Bloody Angle" at Spottsylvania. There were stragglers in our armies, but not as many as there were in Wellington's veteran army that drove Napoleon's marshals out of Spain. With plenty of money to pay for the expenses of a great war, with plenty of men, plenty of arms, with 3000 miles between us and any formidable foe, no thoughtful man can believe that the United States is in the slightest danger of war with any great power of Europe. No great power of Europe would dare invade our shores with less than 500,000 men, and no great power of Europe would dare to weaken itself by 500,000 men. Bismarck has a hat full of brains; he knows the disadvantage Germany would labor under in such a war, and we may be sure that he will not attempt it. Finally, we do Prince Bismarck the justice to believe that he hates war except where the security of Germany is involved, and for this reason, if for no other, we may be sure that the Samoan difficulty will be amicably solved and settled right. There is neither honor, profit nor glory to Germany in a war with the United States, and Bismarck knows it. He never made war with the advantages against him and he will not begin in his old age. This is not said in ignorance or depreciation of the great military power of Germany, but her situation between Russia and France makes a great war with America a thing not by be thought of for a moment. She cannot afford to repeat an experiment in which England failed miserably in 1812-15, when we had but 7,200,000 people, while England had Canada and the St. Lawrence from which to strike with Wellington's veteran victorious troops. It is not a mere question of the prowess of the German army; it is a question of numbers; a question of geographical situation and above all a question of home enemies waiting to make her difficulty their opportunity, that confronts Germany and compels her to keep the peace of the world in Europe and above all in America.

HOW TO TREAT ANARCHY.

Chicago anarchists have a good time and realize the hight of their ambition in being able to mourn their "martyred dead" and worship the widow of the "murdered Parsons."

How to treat anarchy and all such distracting forces in a free country is a question that seems not easily answered. Chicago judges and police inspectors who held anarchist fiends responsible to law carry their lives in their hands as a consequence. An anarchist puts no value on life, and, like an American Indian or Hindoo, can die satisfied if he has only succeeded in making himself sufficiently obnoxious to his enemies in this world. In this respect the good citizen who administers the law cannot afford to put himself on a par with the fatalist whose "kismet" satisfies him for either life or death. While the natural-born anarchist has only destructiveness to live for, the officer of the law clings to life and its pleasures as well as its duties.

The New York *Tribune* thinks the Chicago authorities erred in forbidding the anarchists to hold meetings so long as their meetings did not transgress the legal privileges of free speech. Our country treasures this right of speech as one of its greatest privileges, and American citizens will not easily forego it.

It is true that good citizens do not feel sympathy with anarchist speech, and the acts of that class have caused the civilized world to abhor them; but as a nation we must adhere to principle and remain consistent, even to Haymarket murderers and their allies, much as we may contemn them and resent their principles. At Chicago Lucy Parsons watched her chances to make a verbal appeal to her followers, and every successful effort is greeted with noisy applause and talked over in all the haunts of anarchy. In New York, on the contrary, where the authorities treated her with indifference, her efforts to draw a crowd proved a failure. A little friction would have incited a mob and bred a riot, but indifference left the priestess of anarchy no hold upon even her own class, and no ground to build upon.

A Sioux Indian, Comanche or Apache even, has a better feeling toward the world at large and its civilized orders, than anarchy permits its votaries. How any large body of men can become so infatuated with chaos as these foreign-born anarchists are, is only to be charged to the influences of despotism they have endured. But they show their worst form where the old despotisms have become ameliorated and when Europe is looking towards better government and greater liberty. Leaving despotism behind they bring to America, where popular government exists in the fullest sense, and where the will of the people can change or make constitutions and laws, all their hate of government and disregard of law. They venture their lives as freely here to destroy popular government as they would at home to overturn a despotism; they hurl bombs here at a police that represents the people, as they would at the minion of a czar or kaiser. While they should be held amenable to law and suffer its penalties, the recent experience of New York shows that they should be allowed free speech, within bounds, and so given no reasonable cause for complaint.

In New York, Herr Most is a nonentity. Indifference kills his power for evil, and as he cannot pose as a martyr, he is nobody. Transfer him to Chicago, incite him to do his worst there, and forbid him free speech for all his vagaries, and he might become one of the worst destructives possible; might die happy on the gallows after inciting deadly murder. The New York police threw him into jail occasionally, whenever he oversteps prudent bounds, but treat his usual wild speeches as vagaries. Anarchy at Chicago feeds on its fancied wrongs; in New York it is smothered by the apparent indifference and contempt of the authorities.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

An Eastern Washington journal publishes a sermon in one column and a labored puff of the Louisiana lottery in the next. It is rather an incongruous assortment, and suggests the need of wholesomn legislation to restrain newspapers from publishing demoralizing matter. Weak minds sometimes become infatuated with lottery schemes and throw away all their earnings in that way. If Washington territory has no legislation to prevent, the subject should receive early attention.

Polk county is agitating the question of permanent location of the county seat. Dallas is not the most convenient place in the county and may be objected to on some accounts, but it has railroad facilities and has a court house that answers the purpose. There is one fact in favor of no change that perhaps has more force than possession affords to Dallas, and that is the difficulty of choosing a successor. Where there are several places presenting equal claims the difficulty of inducing a majority to select one by a decided vote is a safeguard to a place that has possession, as Dallas now has.

The Oregon Land Company at Salem claims to have made 107 sales of property in eight months, and of these over eighty of the purchasers were from other states—from east of the Rocky mountains. As this company is only one of several who sell real estate there, it does not nearly represent the sales made. A large number of newcomers have located around Salem who came from the East, and as there have been equal attractions elsewhere the 200 who have bought lands there during 1888 represent thousands who have located new homes by purchase in the Willamette valley.

The *West Side*, published at Independence, gives a list of hop-growers in Polk county, and shows that forty-four different men have hopyards, aggregating 346 acres that averaged 1500 pounds to the acre, and sold for 20 cents, making a total income of $103,800 from that single product, or $300 an acre. There are eight hopyards near Dallas, seven at Bridgeport, eleven at Buena Vista, five at Eola and eleven at Independence. The largest growers are Dove Bros., twenty-three acres, at Eola; H. and L. R. Hill, eighteen acres, at Independence. The average is near eight acres, but many are less than that.

The Idaho legislature has passed a bill to locate the Territorial university at Moscow, in the Palouse country, which is a source of happiness to the people of that place very naturally. One object of the bill is to do some act that will connect Northern Idaho with the south so prominently that the annexation question will be effectually silenced. There was no cause for fear on this point, however, as conditions have so changed of late that a division of Idaho is no longer thought of. It is not often that a measure as popular as annexation once was becomes so thoroughly unpopular as it now is in so short a space of time.

A Dayton (W. T.) paper says: "It is an undeniable fact that there has been more sickness in this county the last five months than ever before known in its history for the same period." Some one suggests that the absence of usual summer and fall winds has been the cause, and fears the climate is undergoing a radical change. The winds have always been considered a normal condition of things, and the absence of winds of the ordinary degree and direction may have something to do with public health. It has been noticed during some months past that unusual diseases have prevailed among the towns of the upper country. It is worth while to be studying so important a matter to find a reasonable remedy."

The Idaho legislature has unseated all members whose places were contested on the ground that they had been elected by Mormon votes. The action is criticised by democratic papers of the territory, who claim that such wholesale proscription is persecution that will react in their favor. "It is true the Mormons are American citizens, and we may not have any sympathy with them as Mormons, but at the same time their rights should be respected so long as they are lawabiding. The last thing to do is to make friends for Mormonism by pursuing a course so unfair as to have the appearance of persecution. It is to be hoped Idaho legislators have not acted with such unfairness as to have that effect.

The Dayton (W. T.) *Chronicle* says: "The wheat grown east of the Cascades is a stronger and dryer wheat than that grown west of that range, and yet the latter grain is quoted about seven cents higher in this market. Oregon wheat, by analysis, is the lowest of all wheats in nutritious constituents, and yet it sells for the very highest price in Europe. Will some one explain?" The explanation is easy and has been made so often that it surprises an old resident that the question should be asked. The remark as to wheat grown East of the Cascades being stronger and dryer is correct. The wheat grown in Western Oregon is plump and moist, and actually does not possess the strength to make the best bread, but it has a quality that scarce any other wheat is known to possess; this is extreme whiteness. London bakers pay a high price for white our wheat to mix with the ordinary good wheats of Europe to make white and very light bread. It brings about the highest price paid for wheat in the world. The best wheat known for all practical purposes, is the "Minnesota Red Winter" wheat, which is very dry and dusty but of superior quality. They use the white wheats of Oregon to mix with the best red wheats of the world to impart the desired whiteness. Any one who has been east of the Cascades may have noticed that bread made there has a rich yellow tint, and when they come on this side of the mountains the bread is very white. That describes all the difference in use and value. When flour is shipped from here it is used to mix with other flour.

THE PILOT QUESTION.

ASTORIA, Jan. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In this morning's OREGONIAN you arraign the action of "a committee of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce," for its memorial to the legislature, protesting against any material reduction of the pilot fees on the Columbia bar; and you sum up the criticism thus: "The committee of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, it would appear, do not want reduction of charges upon commerce, do not want to relieve the producers of the interior, do not want to compete with Puget sound, but desire to maintain a condition under which the pilot ring at Astoria can extort every possible dollar from the producers and shippers of the country. This is the true interpretation of the protest against reduction of pilot charges."

Being a member of that committee whose action you arraign and criticise, I respectfully beg to say, through the medium of your excellent paper, which I have read constantly for over thirty-five years, that such as you state, is not the "true interpretation of the protest." The true interpretation of the protest is this, in accordance with the implication of each and all the words and phrases in it, to-wit: "The business, labor, risk, care and risk of bringing vessels from one to ten miles off the Columbia bar, after having watched days and weeks, and months sometimes, in a pilot boat, through all kinds of weather and storms, for them, and bringing them safely over the bar and into the harbor; and, afterwards, when they are loaded as heavily and as deeply as is deemed safe for a sea voyage, taking them out over the dangerous bar safely, requiring rare nautical skill, of good judgment, great experience and hardihood; and such skill, judgment, experience and hardihood should be paid for adequately with the ability of the party thus served, combined with the importance of the service rendered."

The question of burdening or of relieving from burdens the commerce of the Columbia river or the producers of the interior was not raised or especially considered in formulating the memorial and protest.

In considering the matter the committee, from the statistics at hand, concluded that there are none too many pilots on the bar that their total fees or salaries, after meeting the expenses of the pilot boat, crew, keeping, etc., of $125 per month each for the past year, is not higher than is paid to masters of sea-going vessels on this coast and that therefore such fees should not be "materially" reduced.

Let it be remembered that a few years ago, with competition and cross purposes, these same pilots served faithfully a whole year on the Columbia bar for the pitiful sum of less than $60 each—or less than $5 per month each, after meeting their indispensable expenses in keeping up their pilot boat, etc., and previous to last year their income from pilotage was much less per man than $150 per month.

But it is understood that the bar pilots are willing to have the fees reduced somewhat—anticipating larger commerce—by adopting the method of assessing the fees recommended by the board of pilot commissioners, to-wit: Five dollars per foot of the draft of a vessel, and 5 cents per ton on all vessels of 500 or more registered tonnage. That scale, with last year's shipping, would give some $130 or $140 per month each, and perhaps it might not be considered a material reduction, though if applied to our individual cases, we land lubbers might think it material.

A few words more about the burdens on commerce, production, etc.

The report of the board of pilot commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1888, gives 101 sailing vessels cleared for foreign ports for that year; that they took away in flour, wheat, cases salmon, lumber, oil, etc., an equivalent of near 6,400,000 bushels of wheat and that the total bar pilotage, in and out, was $18,481. That is less than 3 mills per bushels and less than 10 cents per ton. That is, the entire bar pilotage put on to the outward cargoes of wheat, salmon, etc., not putting anything on the inward cargoes, is less than 10 cents per ton.

That certainly cannot be called a burden to commerce or production where the freight to the foreign ports is from $3 to $10 per ton, and where the charges, as I am told, is 10 cents per ton for moving wheat from the car in Portland across the warehouse to the ship lying along side; and where, as I am told, the bar tugs persist in charging vessels that the pilots sail in over the bar and up to Astoria the same fee, hundreds of dollars that they would have charged if they had gone outside after the vessel and towed it in.

No, Mr. Editor, neither the said committee nor the Chamber of Commerce of Astoria, nor Astoria as a community wish to burden commerce for the benefit of pilots, or for any other ring or corporation.

W. W. PARKER.

THE TRAFFIC IN SEAMEN.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

As bearing on the abuses which we are glad to see you have been airing in connection with the shameful traffic in seamen at Astoria, permit me to give you an extract from a letter received to-day from a highly responsible firm of ship owners in Liverpool, viz:

If our captain expresses to you any satisfaction with his experience at your port, he certainly failed to do so to us. On the contrary, he is full of disgust at the way in which the boarding house masters are permitted to maintain the place. To quote from one of his letters, he says: 'You have no idea of the lawlessness of this place (Astoria). The town is in the hands of boarding masters and roughs. I will be sincerely thankful when we get away.'

We have also had particulars of his experiences with the two men he shipped in Portland and with which you no doubt are also pretty well acquainted, and we can only say that it is a disgrace to any country calling itself civilized that such things should be permitted, and a standing reproach to all the respectable inhabitants of the state, who, we cannot but think, could crush out the evil if so minded."

The two men shipped at Portland referred to were carried forcibly from the ship at Astoria and roughly handled in the operation. The facts were well and widely known to the community then, but the captain appealed for help from on shore in vain. As far as he could make out there was some election pending which prevented their being at liberty to oblige him. In fact, there was no secret but that the town was in the hands of the roughs.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

TERRITORIAL TALES.

The Question of Pilotage and Towage on the Sound.

More About Railroads and Land—Some Curious Real Estate Transactions and Personal Notes.

SEATTLE, Jan. 27.—One of the first questions to be settled satisfactorily by the new state legislature when Washington is admitted to the Union will be that of pilotage and towage. It is already a source of solicitude to the shippers on the Sound, as the tug owners are raising the prices year by year and establishing arbitrary rules, governing the bringing in and taking out of vessels to and from the various points on the Sound. With an inside shore line of 1992 miles, and new ports springing up all over Puget sound, this question, if settled in an equitable manner, need not crop out in after years, to endanger shipping interests, which will then have assumed enormous proportions. The pilotage question on the Delaware river, from Cape Henlopen to Philadelphia, has been a source of annoyance of late years to the commercial interests of that city, and the shipping of that port has fallen off perceptibly, this being one of the causes. With the increase of shipping on the Sound comes the attendant evil of boarding-house runners, sailor sharks and a whole brood of "harpies of the shore." They are coming from San Francisco and Portland, some of them having already located here and in Tacoma.

Colonel John G. Boyle, of North Yakima, an old journalist, who is now practicing law and dabbling in real estate in that garden-spot of the territory, was in Seattle this week. In talking of the wonderful growth of the cities on the Sound, he said: "There will never be a great city on Puget sound in the sense that New York, Philadelphia, Chicago or San Francisco is great." "Why?" I asked him. "Because," he replied, "there are too many fine harbors on the Sound. There is only one Golden Gate on the whole coast from Alaska to San Diego, or, in other words, there isn't a fine harbor but San Francisco bay along the Pacific shore line. When you get into Puget sound, however, one place is as good as another and some are better. Look at Port Townsend, Port Angeles, Ship harbor, Bellingham bay and scores of other places; they are as fine harbors as Seattle or Tacoma, and, with a railroad running into them, will grow and develop just the same as the Queen City and the City of Destiny. I am going down to Port Townsend to take a look at the town. I am pretty well satisfied that the Union Pacific or some other company will build a railroad between the Sound and the ocean connecting with Portland and reach an eligible port on the straits of Fuca—a port where ships can sail right in from the ocean and depart without the aid of tug or towboat." "What progress is Yakima making?" I asked. "The Yakima country is going to be to Washington territory what New Jersey is to New York and Pennsylvania—a sort of truck farm or provider of vegetables and fruits for the more populous centers. It is a land flowing with milk and honey, and with small farms will become a wonderful country. Why that experimental farm in the Moxee valley, near the town of North Yakima, has demonstrated the fact that tobacco, cotton, grapes and figs can be successfully grown there. We have a vineyard growing already. It is a bright, sunshine country. In fact, we have so much of it there that I am glad to get over to the Sound once in a while and drink in some moisture."

"Speaking of a rise in the values of real estate," said a Tacoma man on the train last night, let me tell you of a purchase made by Col. J. S. Bogle, an Eastern gentleman, who came to Tacoma in September, 1887, and bought thirty-five acres of land two miles out Ninth street from Pacific avenue. He paid $7000 for the property,—$2000 down and the balance on time. It was 317 lots in all, and the market value of the land to-day is $63,400." I met ex-territorial auditor, T. M. Reed, of Olympia, on the streets of Tacoma a day or two ago. He said he was looking at a couple of lots on Yakima avenue and Thirteenth street he bought four years ago for $700. He was offered $2000 for them and refused it. While a good many such swaps are lying around loose in Seattle as well as Tacoma, it is just as well to remember that once in a while some people get bitten. I heard of a transaction yesterday for fifty acres of property seven miles from Tacoma, for $450 per acre, and when it was told to a real estate dealer he exclaimed: "Good God, I have been running my legs off for a week to sell the same property for $75 per acre." All editions are being plated many miles from Seattle and Tacoma in all directions, and from the looks of things it seems to be only a question of time when one will be a suburb of the other. Which will be Jonah and which will be the whale it is hard to tell, for to be truthful, one flourishes just as much as the other. There never was such a splendid race for position as these two young giants are making. The material progress of both within the past year is astonishing and the fight for the commercial supremacy of the finest inland sea in the country will be watched with interest by thousands of people.

Assistant General Manager J. M. Buckley, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, will be relieved from his office on the 1st of February, having resigned sometime ago. He will probably go into the real estate business here. Everybody does that. Wm. Siler, a young man of about 6 feet 7 inches in height, who was driving delivery wagon for the Gross Brothers in Tacoma some months ago, laid down the reins and went into the business of dealing in land. He is said to be worth $25,000 to-day. But Mr. Buckley is already a wealthy man and will have about as much as he can do to look after his large interests all over the territory. I met him at the Occidental the other day in consultation with Elijah Smith. Some years ago when he had just come to the Sound he went on an exploring expedition to the various nooks and corners. At Ship Harbor, which he was informed was an abandoned terminus of the Northern Pacific road, he bought 200 acres of water-front property and has held on to it. The property is now very valuable and Mr. Buckley has gone down to invest in some more. He said that a railroad is to be built from Ship Harbor to thirty miles up the Skagit river, tapping the coal mines; that a line will probably be built through the Skagit river pass of the Cascades across to Lake Chelan and to the Big Bend country to connect with the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road. He was formerly a valuable officer of the O. R. & N. road and when somebody suggested that he was probably going back to that corporation in an official capacity he said that he was tired of railroading.

Secretary S. A. Wheelright, of the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma, has been busily preparing answers to the questions of the naval commission relative to the proposed navy yard site. Seattle was first on the field with her answers, but the information from Commencement bay will be just as comprehensive and thorough. By the way, Secretary Wheelwright, one of the most accomplished and genial gentlemen of the Pacific Northwest, is a nephew of William Wheelwright, the founder of commerce between South America and Europe. A magnificent statue of Wheelwright stands in the plaza at Valparaiso, Chili. His efforts to bring about commercial intercourse with steam vessels between his native country, (he was a Massachusetts ship captain) and South America failed. England, however, received him with open arms, and enlisted his projects, which have brought vast wealth to that country. England always has its weather eye open for the main chance. The United States is as blind as a bat commercially.

David Wilson, whose 100-foot brick block on Pacific avenue in Tacoma, has been commenced, has arrived back from Davenport, which he says is booming and is destined to become the big town of the Big Bend country. The Northern Pacific expected to get into the town before this, but will not be able to do so before the first week in February on account of delay in bridge timber. In the meantime the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road is watching and waiting with in a few miles of Davenport. Mr. Wilson has the plans now in the hands of a Tacoma architect for a brick block 100 feet front in Davenport, and for a large hotel also. His brick hotel in Yakima, which is nearing completion, will be of great benefit to "the future capital of the state," as all Yakimaites are wont to call the new town. "I do not care to sell any of my lots in Yakima at present," said Mr. Wilson, "as there is going to be a rise there soon in real estate values."

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Stockton, one of the commission coming to seek a navy yard site on Puget sound, is one of the best posted officers of the navy on geographic and commercial matters. Some months ago he contributed to the American Geographical Society an interesting paper on the Panama canal, in which he said "there is ground for doubting that it will ever be completed." There is no section of country in the world that would feel the effects of the completion of the Nicaragua or the Panama canal so soon as the Northwestern section of the United States. It would double the commerce of the Pacific side of the United States in a little while, and open up vast avenues of wealth in this direction.

More trouble is expected at the Roslyn mines Wednesday morning, when the first installment of miners from Illinois will arrive to take the places of the white strikers and be escorted from Cle-Elum to Roslyn by Sheriff Packwood and his posse of Kittitas county. If the sheriff and his guard are attacked and repulsed, Governor Semple has promised to come to his aid with troops. The negro miners, who are two and a half miles from Roslyn working a mine for the same company (the Northern Pacific), are peaceably at work, but the feeling between the two places is considerably strained, and it would take but a spark to bring about bloodshed.

It is learned that Dennis Ryan is now in Spokane Falls negotiating for the purchase of a number of Coeur d'Alene mines, including the Emma and Last Chance, owned by portland people; the Custer near Burke, owned by Porter brothers and Judge Chagett, and the Sunset mine on Sunset Peak. The deal is said to be for $1,500,000.

The proudest man in Washington territory is Colonel Thomas H. Cavanaugh. His son, Bates Cavanaugh, who represents the extreme northwestern section of this glorious republic at West Point, is at the head of his class. Olympia ought to give that boy a reception when he comes home.

Colonel W. H. Effinger, a lawyer of Portland, with his wife and daughter, is in Tacoma. I hear that he is going to locate permanently on the Sound. C. M. B.

THE SCHOOL BOOKS.

EAST PORTLAND, Jan. 23, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Please allow me to say a few words concerning the recent "change" in text-books, about which so much is being said and written. What a lot of rascals these county superintendents are! Turn them out! Is it not a remarkable thing that the people of this great commonwealth should have made such a mistake last June in electing to the important and responsible office of school superintendents such a lot of dishonest and incompetent men?—men who are not qualified by nature or education to pass judgment upon the merits of a text-book. It is a shame! But what shall be done? Wait another year. The ballot box is the great panacea for all such ills. But who is to supply the remedy? The people. Have we any assurance that they will not make the same mistake? No. But wait. I believe that the county superintendents voted honestly and conscientiously, and for the good of the public schools of Oregon.

I can not agree with "Teacher" in his (or her) communication of a week ago, wherein he says that the Brooks Arithmetics were not readopted because of the complexity of the problems. It is the tendency of bookmakers to-day to so simplify their texts that there is no food for thought. This is to be regretted, for the vigorous mental activity of manhood is the outgrowth of vigorous thought in childhood; but when the subject for thought is wanting there will be a want of thought. Milk is the child's food, but a strong, healthy, active boy will hardly thrive on it.

I would have voted against the Brooks arithmetics for two reasons: First, they contain many non-essentials; subjects of no practical value. Second, because there are two many books in the series. Some one may ask: "Can we not omit the non-essentials?" To which I say why ask the patrons of our schools to buy a book, the third of which is not used because unpractical? The Brooks series is composed of five books, four of which are used in our public schools—the Primary, which now costs 25 cents; the Elementary, which costs 50 cents; the Practical, which costs 70 cents, and the Mental, which costs 90 cents. This makes the whole series cost, for each child in our public schools, $1.75. Fish's series of arithmetics, the text adopted, is composed of two books: the Practical, or No. 2, which costs 60 cents, and the Primary, or No. 1, which costs 30 cents. The cost of this series, therefore, is 90 cents for each child in the schools. Thus you see, the county superintendents, by voting for Fish's arithmetic, have saved to each patron for each child he has, or will have in the public schools of the state, 85 cents, provided the whole series is to be bought. But if the child is supplied with the old books, he may obtain the new Primary for the old one and 15 cents, or he may obtain the new Practical for the old one and 30 cents. This, to be sure, creates an expense of 45 cents for each exchange of the full series; but many of the old books to be exchanged will be practically worth nothing, and this will make the new books cost one-half of the contract price.

Fish's arithmetics are good books. They are a revision of Robinson's old series, and who will say that that series was not a standard in its day? I have used Fish's arithmetics, and know them to be practical. In this series the mental and written arithmetics are combined, and this is as it should be. Each written exercise should be preceded by mental exercises.

I am opposed to a multiplicity of text books. The idea never originated with the authors, but with the publishers. A book of 300 or 400 pages will sell for $1, but by binding it in two parts it will sell for $1 60—80 cents a part. Now, it is not reasonable to suppose that the binding cost the difference. Five books in arithmetic, three or four books in geography, four books in grammar, etc., is all nonsense. Two books in any study, except reading, is sufficient. But this is enough about arithmetic. Now about readers. The readers in use now will be exchanged for Barnes's New National Readers without any expense whatever to parents or pupils. Each child in the state, who possesses a reader can take backs, will receive for it a new one of the same grade.

Now, how much will these changes in text-books injure our public schools? Will the expense for books, at the opening of the school next September, be in excess of the amount expended last September?

A little honest investigation will convince any one that it will be less.

LYNN C. DOYLE.

THE POPULATION OF CHINA.

James A. Whitney, LL.D., a leading lawyer of New York City, and author of the latest book "On the Chinese and the Chinese Question," says: "The population of China in A. D. 1753, was 102,300,000; seven years later it was 143,125,000; five years later yet, 198,214,000; seven years after this, viz: In 1792, in round numbers, 333,000,000, and in 1812, the latest census, 361,221,000. The increase between 1753 and 1792 represents the normal increase under the best conditions; for this period of about forty years was the most peaceful and prosperous that China had known for several centuries. The rapid and marked diminution of the ratio of growth of the population from 1792 to 1812 is admitted by English writers, and proven by other evidence, to be due to the introduction and consumption of opium. In the absence of positive data, the annual increase since the date last mentioned may be approximately calculated at 1 per cent. per annum, which is but one-fifth of the normal ratio of a laboring population not subjected to any specially deteriorating influence and adequately supplied with food. Small as this ratio is, a simple arithmetical calculation shows that the Chinese number, at the present time, in the neighborhood of 750,000,000, or from two-fifths to one-half of the entire population of the globe.

Into ruin to see falling
Teeth whose sound is quite appalling;
Their decay at once is seen
When you ope your lips, between,
Use to whiten teeth that darken
Fragrant SOZODONT,—just hearken!

COLUMBIA COUNTY NOTES.

School Matters—Accident—New Sawmill To Be Erected—Log and Logging—The Cowlitz Boom.

St. Helens Mist.

Mr. R. A. Tittle of Deer Island, while untying an ox was gored in the face, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound.

By an agreement between the cannerymen and Fishermen's union, the price for salmon has been fixed at $1 and $1 25, being the same as last year.

Captain F. A. Lamont of this place, who has been confined to his bed for some weeks past with a dislocated hip is now able to get about the house with the aid of crutches.

County School Superintendent Watts recently forwarded by mail to each of the thirty-nine district clerks in the county, one Oregon school register for use of clerk and teacher, one book of records for clerk, and blanks for annual reports.

A new school district has been organized by County Superintendent Watts in the lower part of the county, embracing all the prairie land below Bradbury, lately settled by the Finns. They are a well educated and enterprising people, and believe in encouraging the public schools as much as the Americans do.

The settlers of the new school district on the head of Tide creek are making preparations to build a schoolhouse in their district in the spring. They have already considerable money and labor subscribed, and at the annual meeting in March expect to levy a tax to raise the balance needed. The building is to be 18x24 feet, with twelve foot story.

Mr. John McDonald, postal telegraph agent at this place, has been putting in his leisure time lately building an incubator, preparatory to going into the chicken business on an extensive scale. The one he has built has a capacity for 300 eggs. It is heated with kerosene lamps and is so arranged that the temperature can be controlled to a degree. Moisture will be supplied in the form of steam from a pan of water.

Messrs. George Bevis and W. Royal, recently from Indiana, have secured a location on Tide creek, a short distance below the railroad bridge, and are putting up a sawmill, which they brought from the East with them. It is of small capacity but will be fully able to supply the local trade, for which they will cut. The large number of new settlers going in on Tide creek and on the Enterprise road makes a mill at that point an imperative necessity.

The loggers who are logging on the various small streams are beginning to fear that they may not get a freshet of sufficient hight to drive logs. There is said to be 7,000,000 feet in the Coweeman and 5,000,000 in Tide creek and 8,000,000 feet in Milton creek, besides many more in the other streams, which will be left over for another year if it should be a dry winter. The winter is not all passed, and there is time yet for a flood large enough to satisfy the loggers.

The big boom at the mouth of the Cowlitz is proving to be substantial and of ample strength to hold all the logs, shingles, bolts, etc., that are run out of the Cowlitz, or Coweeman rivers. The success of the boom has given logging on the Cowlitz river a new impetus and is placing the loggers on that stream in a prosperous condition. The boom is also proving of very material benefit to the town of Rainier opposite. By making logs convenient a large saw mill is to be built at that place, and in the spring, by a Michigan man, he being highly pleased with the location and the facility for procuring logs. A shingle mill is also to be put in at that place in the spring. Mr. Charles Bemis, of Castle Rock, in company with Mr. A. T. Hildreth, will move his mill from that place to a site a short distance below Cedar Landing, where they have leased land for that purpose.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

Nearly $4000 Taken From a Trunk at Independence.

A very quiet robbery has taken place in this city and until this week we have not been permitted to give particulars, says the Independence *West Side*. Jackson Baker, painter with several families, recently came here from Carbondale, Penn. About Christmas Mr. Baker handed his wife $1100 in greenbacks and two certificates of deposit of $1000 each on the bank of Carbondale and one for $600 on J. S. Cooper, of this city, and told her to put them away in some safe place. She carefully placed them in the pockets of one of his vests, laid it on the bottom of their trunk, and piled on top of it clothing and dress goods, some not yet made up. On the 17th of January the money was first missed. The trunk had been opened and the vest taken away, but nothing else disturbed. Notices were at once given the several banks to stop payment on the drafts, but the $1100 in greenbacks cannot be identified. Certain facts are suppressed to assist justice.

General Grant's Daughter.

The arrival of Nellie Grant Sartoris in America recalls the fact that Colonel Fred Grant recently declared through the *Graphic* that all the newspaper talk in New York concerning the discordant relations between Mrs. Sartoris and her husband are utterly without foundation; that from first to last Mr. Sartoris has been a kind and faithful husband and his spouse an entirely happy and contented wife. The mother of Mr. Sartoris was a splendid woman; she was of the famous histrionic family of the Kembles. Her sister was Fanny Kemble, the niece of Mrs. Siddons.

Both in the Consumme.

New York Herald.

Americans must have their little joke, no matter at what cost. In the cheap restaurants "One Cleveland" has meant a plate of "soup" over since the 6th of November. If the variety chosen happens to be "mock turtle" the waiter thunders with resonant voice, "One Bayard."

ST. JACOBS OIL
ONCE CURED NO RELAPSE.

Original Statement, 1882. Renewed Nov., 1883.
Mr. R. B. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox Co., Va., writes: "Had acute rheumatism several years; grew worse; could not bend spasms; no relief; not expected to live for years; rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil; first application relieved pain; continued one week; no relapse in five years; do as much work as ever."

Original Statement, 1881. Renewed Nov. 5, 1886.
Mr. Jas. H. Wall, 814 E. 4th St., S. Boston, Mass.: "Suffered acute pains 2 months in both knees; no rest could not get up stairs. Applied St. Jacobs Oil at night; each relieved in the morning. Tried it again; pain soaked right out. Entirely cured. I have had no return of pain since. I am completely cured."

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

C. W. BROWN,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
—ROOM 25—
Over Portland Savings Bank.

A Trip to the Tropical Sandwich Islands
Can be made via San Francisco within four weeks. Steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company, models of marine architecture, sail twice a month.
Special Excursion Tickets, good for three months, at reduced rates.
Apply to O. R. HAYLIN, Ticket Agent, Union Ticket Office, First and Oak streets. 11sj

JUDSON POWDER
—AND—
GIANT POWDER
Best powders for Stump Blasting and Land Clearing. For information and circulars apply to
2071 JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Agents.

THIEL'S DETECTIVE SERVICE

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Jan. 28.

The Caroline received or soon to arrive by rail: [illegible] heads and shoes, 24 cs dry goods, 13 cs dom[illegible] 6 cs clothing, 51 cs hats and caps, 68 kegs [illegible] hardware, 11 bxs axes, 50 oil stoves, [illegible] leather belting, 61 pkgs plumbers' materials, 1 cs crockery.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past forty-eight hours: [illegible] wheat, 35 bbls flour, 1300 ctls oats, 10 ctls [illegible] 55 sks potatoes, 4368 lbs hides, 697 lbs [illegible] fruit, 20 pkgs butter, 86 bxs eggs, 45,912 lbs [illegible] 30 hd cattle.

WHEAT—The market is dull and weak. We quote at nominal prices, valley $1 30, Eastern Oregon $1 22½@. Beerbohm in his *Corn Trade List* of January 11 has the following: "In last week's [illegible] account was given showing that the [illegible] and visible supplies of wheat at the principal [illegible] of Europe and America were rather [illegible] than last year; this so far would justify, [illegible] there no doubt been the cause of the recent decline. But as has been frequently mentioned in [illegible] reviews the outlook for the second half of the season is very different in the matter of supply, which promises, indeed, to be much more [illegible] below current requirements than they were been in excess of them in the past four months. Thus, Russia, whose exports have so far this season been so large, will not be able to ship [illegible] in the next six months than was expected in [illegible] the first half of 1888; the Atlantic ports, as shown [illegible] have 2,500,000 quarters less; India cannot [illegible] entitled with any more than last year; nor can [illegible] Argentine Republic, whilst Chili and Australia will have probably 750,000 quarters less. [illegible] then it will be found that the principal exporting countries will probably ship about 3,250,000 quarters less than in the first half of 1888. On [illegible] other hand, the U. K. and France may be supposed to require 3,00[illegible],000 quarters more than in the six months ended June 30, 1887; whilst Belgium, Holland, Germany and Italy will want at least 1,500,000 quarters more. Thus whilst the principal importing countries seem to require 4,500,000 quarters more than in the first half of 1888, the shipping countries have 3,250,000 quarters less to spare. Under these circumstances there can be no two opinions that the present glut of wheat in France, at Antwerp and at Odessa will quickly disappear before the increasing wants of Europe; and it may be repeated that the outlook [illegible] stronger for holders from the fact that [illegible] have already declined 3d@4d from the highest point of November.

FREIGHTS—The market is dull and inactive.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and easy. Quote 20c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The stock market was again very dull to-day, except at the opening and at the close. Prices, on the average, were higher than the final figures of Saturday. The first prices were generally from ¼@¾ per cent higher than Saturday's final figures, in sympathy with the higher market for Americans in London. The money market was active and strong, generally at the best prices of the day.

Government bonds were quiet, but strong.

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS.

U. S. 4's (reg.)	123	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	109
U. S. 4s (coupon)	123	Pacific 6s	120
U. S. 4½s (reg.)	109		
STOCKS.			
American Ex	109	Northwestern	107½
Canada Pacific	57½	N. Y. Central	110½
Canada Southern	51½	Oregon Imp	58½
Central Pacific	36¾	O. R. & N.	91½
Burlington	109¾	Transcontinental	30¾
Del. & Lackawanna	143	Pacific Mail	35½
Denver & Rio Grde	15½	Reading	48¼
Erie	25½	Rock Island	98
Kansas & Texas	13½	St. Paul	65¾
Lake Shore	102½	Texas Pacific	20
Louisville & Nashv	56¼	Union Pacific	50¾
Michigan Central	85½	U. S. Express	74
Missouri Pacific	71½	Wells-Fargo	85
Northern Pacific	25¾	Western Union	84½
N. P. Preferred	56¾		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka, first sevens, 119¼; do land grant sevens, blank; do railroad, 51¾; Burlington & Quincy, 109; Mexican Central, common, 12½; do bond scrip blank; do mortgage bonds, 66¾; San Diego, 22, bullion.

MONEY TO LEND.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Consols, 98 13-16. Silver bullion, fortnight quote, 42 9-16. Bank of England rate of discount, 3½ per cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Sterling exchange, long $4 87; sterling exchange, short $4 89½; U. S. bonds, 4's, 128; U. S. bonds, 4½'s 109; silver bullion, per fine ounce, 92.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Sterling exchange, sixty days, $4 86¾. Sterling exchange, documents, $4 85¾. Transfers, 25 per cent premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.

Ophir	$ 5 87	Exchequer	1 60
Mexican	3 40	Sea Beleh	2 35
Gould & Curry	2 70	Justice	2 00
Hale & Norcross	5 62	Challenge	2 50
Con. Cal. & Va.	8 50	N. Belle	2 45
Savage	3 60	New Queen	3 50
Chollar	3 25	Bodie	1 55
Potosi	2 35	Bear	40
Hale & Norcross	4 85	Peerless	1 25
Crown Point	5 12	Overman	1 25
Yellow Jacket	4 30	Alpha	1 95
Belcher	4 55	Imperial	70
Confidence	12 25	Del Monte	1 70
Sierra Nevada	3 00	N Commonwealth	1 60
Utah	1 25		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Produce receipts, during the past 48 hours, included 3600 ctls wheat, 13,500 qrs sks flour, 665 ctls oats, 3200 ctls barley, 400 sks potatoes.

Freights—The market remains quiet, with little wheat stock business doing, owing to the great scarcity of disengaged tonnage in port, which now only amounts to some 23,000 tons including coasters. The latest deep sea arrival is the Carnarvon Castle, from 1260 tons, which was previously chartered to load wheat at this port for Cork, U. K. Havre or Antwerp at 42s. Coal and lumber business are both quiet, the latter owing to the scarcity of available tonnage, suitable for that purpose.

Wheat—The sample market is strong with a good shipping demand, in response to the more encouraging tone of foreign and Eastern centers. Transactions are made on a basis of $1 87½@1 88¾ for No. 1 shipping. Private advices report 88c 8d, an obtainable figure for California cargoes, prompt shipment. Options showed activity but prices which opened steady dropped gradually until the close. Sales of No. 1 white, buyer year were 100 tons at $1 48, 100 tons at $1 47¾, 100 tons at $1 47¾, 3200 tons at $1 47¼, 100 tons at $1 47¾, 400 tons at $1 47¼, 700 tons at $1 47¾, 600 tons at $1 47, 800 tons at $1 47¾, 900 tons at $1 46¾; buyer season, 700 tons at $1 46, 100 tons at $1 46¾; buyer season, $1 42½; seller year, $1 88. Afternoon session—Uptrend continued to sell down; buyer year opened $1 45; closed $1 44¾; buyer season $1 41¼; seller year, $1 86¾.

Barley—The tone of the market is firm but business is of limited proportions as buyers refuse top-key extreme prices, and holders show no disposition to shade rates. No 1 feed is quotable at 77½@80c. Options are quiet; buyer year, 89¼c; buyer season, 86¾c. Afternoon session—Buyer season, 86¾c.

Oats—Quiet, with only a poor demand. Receipts are lighter. Prices are nominal and range from $1 at 10 for feed of all kinds.

Millstuffs—Little interest is manifested in the market which is quiet with prices in buyers' favor. Bran is quoted at $18 00; middlings, $14 00 per ton.

Potatoes—For choice Burbanks, there continues to be an excellent demand and prices are firm, but for inferior grades, there is little demand and values are weak. Quote Burbanks, 90c@$1 00; Peerless and Garnet Chile, 50@60c.

Bags—Quiet and unchanged since last report.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Grain freights by steamer to Liverpool, steady at 4½d per bushel.

Wheat opened firmer but closed weak; quotations ranged: opening $1 00¾@ May, $1 00¾@ June, 97¾@ July. Noon—$1 00¾ May, $1 00¾@ June, 97¾@ July. Closing, 99c January and February, 99¾c March, 99¾@c May and June, 99¾c July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Petroleum opened at 87½c, but after the first sales the market became dull and closed steady at 87c.

Coffee—Options opened steady; at 10@15 points up and closed steady at 15@20 points above Saturday. Sales, 36,750 bags: January, $15 85@15 70; February, $15 60; March, $15 60@15 70; May, $15 55@15 70; spot Rio, strong; fair cargoes, 19½c.

Sugar—Raw, dull and unchanged; refined, steady; fair demand.

Pig Iron—steady.

Copper—Nominal; lake, February, $16 20.

Lead—Unchanged; domestic, $4 30.

Tin—Unchanged.

Silver—85c.

Mining quotations closed: Amador $1 50, Caledonia $2 60, Con. Cal. & Va. $8 50, Commonwealth $5 50, Deadwood $1 65, Hale & Norcross $5 10, Homestake $12 50, Iron Silver $3, Mutual $1 40, North Belle Isle, $1 15, Plymouth $8, Savage $3, Sierra Nevada $2, Union Consolidated $2 95, Yellow Jacket $4 40.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Money continues to pile up idle, on call at 1@1½ during the week and at 1½ at any previous time since the opening of the new year. There has been an influx of currency from nearly all quarters, but the largest amounts were received from the South and from Canada. The supply was in excess of the demand. Call loans were done at 2@2½ per cent, while on some days bankers' balances were loaned as low as 1 per cent just before the close of the business. The dullness of stock speculation has restricted the inquiry for time money. Commercial paper has been in active request, and out-of-town banks were again buyers. Commerce has struck a stubborn streak of dullness, and the testimony of a remarkably shortened winter is to make quotations for many goods go down to lighten stocks. Hops are in rather brighter condition, but no higher. A good many old lots have changed hands.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The visible wheat supply is [illegible] bushels, a decrease during the past week [illegible] bushels.

Wheat receipts, past forty-eight hours, as seven [illegible] reports, were 1,000,000 bushels, and shipments [illegible] bushels.

Wheat opened dull but firmer at 99¾c May, 91c July. Noon—90¾c February, $1 May, 90¾c June. Closed weaker, 90¾c January and February, 90¾c May, 89¾c June.

Provisions—Pork, $11 65 February; lard, $6 85 February; ribs, $6 12½ February.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 1000; stronger for good grades; steers, $3@3 40; stockers and feeders, $2 40@2 40; Texas cattle, $2@3 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; strong; 10c higher; mixed, $4 75@4 95; heavy, $4 45@4 90; light, $4 85@5 05.

Sheep—Receipts 6000; stronger; 5 to 10c higher; natives, $3@5 10; Western, corn fed, $4 45@4 80; Texas, $3 30@4 45.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BREADSTUFF GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Weather in England is milder. Floating wheat cargoes are quiet but firm. Wheat cargoes on passage are firm; Walla Walla cargoes off coast, 30s 6d; for shipment, prompt and following month, 30s 3d. Deliveries of wheat by English farmers, past week amounted to 59,314 quarters at an average price of 30s 1d. 8 P. M.—English country markets are slow.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Spot wheat is firmer and held higher; options closed irregular. No. 1 California, per cental, 7s 7¾d January, February, March and April, 7s 7¾d May and June, 7s 8d July.

Stocks of wheat in Odessa amount to 1,620,000 quarters.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Country markets opened slow. 3:30 P. M.—Spot wheat closed firm: flour, steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Wheat—Firm; demand, fair; holders offer sparingly: California No. 1 7s 8d per cental; Western winter 7s 7d.

Corn—Steady; demand, fair; new mixed Western 4s 2½d per cental.

MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—*Mark Lane Express*: Delivery of English wheat was heavy, inferior grades were offered as low as 28s and sound at 36s, ordinary samples of 1888. Corn declined 1s; flour 6d lower for American and English; foreign wheat dropped 1s. Barley, weak.

Twelve cargoes of wheat and two of corn arrived during the week. At to-day's market English wheats were in a bad condition and declined 1s; white foreign was 1s and red 6d cheaper. Oats were depressed; prices declined 3d. Corn 3d cheaper. Grinding barley was 3d to 6d lower. Linseed, steady, but linseed oil was down 2s 6d on the week.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals and Departures Since Jan. 21.

ARRIVED IN.

Jan. 21—Br bk Archer, 765, Liverpool, Aug. 28.
21—Stmr Michigan, San Francisco.
22—Str Alliance, Gray's harbor.
23—Schr Louis, Knappton.
24—Str Oregon, San Francisco.
28—Str State of California, San Francisco.

PASSED OUT.

Jan. 22—Str Alki, Seattle.
24—Str Columbia, San Francisco.
25—Str Willamette, Seattle.
26—Am sh J. W. Marr, 1286, Liverpool.
27—Brig Onward, Cork, f. o.
27—Str Alliance, Gray's harbor.
28—Str Oregon, San Francisco.

IN PORT ENGAGED OR LOADING.

Br bk Ethelbertt, 768, P. F. M. Co.
Am sh C. S. Bennett, 1899, P. S. Co.
Br bk Ariadne, 1107, P. M. Co.
Br sh Archer, 765, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br sh Brenhilda, 1821, C. Cæsar & Co.

ON THE WAY.

Aug. 2—Am bk C. S. Hulbert, 1036, New York.
Aug. 23—Br bk Archer, 765, Liverpool.
Sept. 8—Br sh M. E. Watson, 1670, Maryport.
Br bk Martha Fisher, 811, Maryport.
Br bk Farnworth, 988, Maryborough.
Br sh City of Sparta, 1193, Newcastle, A.
Nov. 17—Br sh Scotia, 1610, Newcastle, A.
Br sh Otterspool, 798, Newcastle, A.
Nov. 26—Ger bk Adele, 851, Newcastle, A.
Dec. 22—Br bk Shalimar, 985, Newcastle, A.
Aug. 28—Br sh Dunscore, 1000, Liverpool.
Sept. 24—Br bk City of Carlisle, 638, Liverpool.
Sept. 27—Br sh British India, 1199, Grimsby.
Oct. 19—Br bk City of Canton, 909, Glasgow.
Oct. 20—Br bk Gartmore, 1065, Liverpool.
Oct. 23—Br sh Flury Cross, 1269, Maryport.
Nov. 5—Br bk Rushwell, 1296, Rio Janeiro.
Nov. 5—Br bk Rapson, 1109, Liverpool.
Br bk Nagpore, 1200, London.
Br sh Borrowdale, 1197, Liverpool.
Br bk Queen of Cambria, 890, Callao.
Br sh Hornby Castle, 1495, Iquiqui.
Am sh Henry Villard, 1553, New York.
Ger bk Margaretta, 748, Newcastle, A.
Br bk British Army, 1289, Liverpool.
Br bk Assaye, 1231, Newcastle, A.
Jan. 2—Ger bk Augusta, 1293, Santa Rosalia.
Total tonnage, 30,572.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Arrived—Stmr Santa Maria, Yaquina bay. Sailed—Ship Alexander McCallum, Tacoma, Br ship Argonene, Cork; Br ship Celtic Chief, Co k.

PORT DISCOVERY, Jan. 28.—Sailed—Bkts C. C. Funk, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 28.—Sailed Schr Premier, Brisbane.

HOQUIAM, Jan. 28.—Arrived—Schr Alcalde, San Francisco. Sailed—Schr Charles Hanford, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Jan. 28.—Str State of California arrived in at 5:45, left up at 10 A. M.; stmr Oregon arrived down at 8:30, passed out at 11 A. M. 5 P. M.—Weather clear, wind north, bar smooth.

THE HOTELS.

REMOND.

C H Rollin & w, Chicago
C W Cromwell, Tacoma
W J Williams, do
C P Lansing, Seattle
W W Neullus, do
F W Palmer, Chicago
G E Boyles, St Paul
H G Bryant, do
F A Webster & f, Wyo
Rev G Tucker & d, Boise
G S Foster, Hays' Jading
W L Davis, Detroit
H E Carpenter, W T
H Kulper & dr, Woodland
G Williams, Boise
S E Smith, do
W A Campbell w, Sellwood
C C Jones, Boston
G L Tracy & w, San Fran
T L Higgenbotham, Cal
C H Cook, Albany
W T Jennings, For Grove
T W Awning, do
D Gleason, do
P Hogg, Grant's Pass
D H Kane, do
A J Allen, Gaston
D Heath, Walla Walla
C B Lee, Pasadena
Will Hopkins, do
E Allison, O R & Co
Wm Parsley, Boston
D F Allen, Woodburn
A D Allen, do
C O Smith, McMinnville

QUIMBY.

A Larson, Tacoma
H M Miller, San Fran
E F Moldenhauer, St Paul
J R Shutt, Cal
P W Bryon, San Fran
J W B Read, San Diego
E D Arpht & wf, St Paul
C M Vilds, Wis
E B Handsaker, Eugene
Warren M Poorman, Portland
Frank E Robinson, do
G J Bell, Cascade
W J Henwood, Kameleche
S M Budt, Kalama
E M Fish, San Claire
F Burt & w, Los Angels
E F Burton, Los Angeles
Miss I Fenne, do
J M Mohney, Brookville
E Eland, La Center
C J Hopkins, Whatcom
Mrs C G Bayer, W W
W B Lawson, N Y
J K Weatherford, Albany
Mrs Keane, Portland
T J Black, Halsey
J B Bennett, Arlington
C W Rollett, S F
Mrs R Sears, Or City
Mrs J Smith, Corvallis
Mr McNulty, do
H Erwin, Fayette
C W Tuttle, Tacoma
C A Moger, Bozeman
James P Moger, Seattle
Frances Frazer, Cal
B L Lamb & son, Sacra
Geo Melock, San Diego
F G Michael, Pendleton
Chas Larsen, New York
J D Lennon, Sprague
San Francisco Journal of Commerce
Joe Smithson, Cascade
Harry Tooney, do
H C Buckley, Fort Scott
Robert Akin, Tacoma
F M Thomas, Milan
D M Potter, Dalles
R V Drake, do
S Takaki, City
F W B Smith, Benton Co
Jas B Banta, Hillsboro
M Mead, do
J D Lennon, Sprague
Fred Anderson, Bellwood
Mrs. M Whalen, do
H Everson, do
G H Hollowell, Ambers.
R J Bennett, do

INTERNATIONAL.

Thos Stephenson, S F R R
Ed Kinney, do
James Beattre, Salem
L Wheeler, Salinas
D Bird, Vancouver
Richard Hannall, Cal
L Lewis, Wn
S E Allen, Albins
T P Hansen, The Dalles
F M Chamyalin, Tillamook
A H Hange, Wisconsin
Wm Reisker, do
Mrs T Graham ch, do
Mrs F Graham 3ch, do
Mrs Marshall, do
T P Teller, N Y
Wm Cahill, do
W M Kendgreen, Helena
W A Pivoe Im, Shelby
M S Ryan fm, do
Miss Josie Bedsell, Cal
L E Metzger, Cedarville
H E Wagner, Silver Lake
T G Wagner, do
S Wallinger, St Helens
W H French, do
Geo Stemmler, do
D E Frank, Puebla
T Cravines, California
T E Gilliam, do
S Phillippe, Kan City
A Doolittle, Tacoma
S Thurman, do
J W Hutchinson, do
A Smith, do
A Catto, do
F M Wade, do
A J Batchelder, do
L Gilbert, Astoria
H H Shroeder, do
C H Wolf, California
Charles Newbold, Chicag
J P Ewing, Bumpter
S B Starrett, Nebraska
J K Harris, Wisconsin
B Lassen, Dakota
W L Beckner, do
Jas Cravens, do
H M Looney, do
M B Reid, San Francisco
C C Woods, do
G F Cowen, do
P D Quinn, do
T S Stone, do
J L Tucker, Sandy
G Hatch, Montana

ST CHARLES.

S Dorr, St Helens
H C Belt, Taylor
W Lane, Astoria
J Sinnett, do
Mrs Logan, do
J M Wade, Tacoma
J W Morgan, Whatcom
A H Litchfield, Salem
H W Brown, San Fran
A E Bennett, The Dalles
J S Thomas, Pomeroy
D W Hesseler, Chicago
J M Hesseler, do
H A Wood, Texas
H H Marshland, Marshland
A M Calahan, Topeka
Mrs R Sears, Or City
H H Harvey, Freeport
J M Stewart, N Y
J Mcintosh, Chicago
J B Mormet, Newberg
G Holand, Astoria
L Foss, do
D Blanchard, Rainier

INTERNATIONAL.

Ormsin Burnett, San Fran
A H Pritchard, Astoria
Mrs Dunlap, do
H A Dunlap, do
W H Greimer sn, St Johns
G C Scott, Kansas
Wm Blankley, do
James Hays, do
Jos Staples, do
Mr Newhouseah, do
P Johnson fm, do
A G Lindsey fm, do
G Wakeford, Albany
Levi Shanks, Turner
A Mooser, Silverton
R Randsen, Kingsey
D Mesnard, Or City
T H Round, do
Henry Fenton, Montana
Mike Fox, do
E Abel, do
H Small, St Paul
T S W Bennett, Fo Grove
Geo F Culver, Aberdeen
J C Ross & w, Forest Gr
E M Bratton, Amity
J A Likop, do
Thos H Tongue, Hillsboro

SOLTON.

H S Isaacs, Walla Walla
Mrs A J Boyle, Missoula
W S Wood, San Fran
G W Brattan, do
B W Campbell, Cincinnat
A Kinney, Columbia co
J H Gaston, Livingston
W Cochran & w, Chicago
Miss E Cochran, do
Miss Minnie Cochran, do
G Cochran, do
Levi Shanks, Turner
C Moody, do
Geo F Heusen, do
J Sergant, La Camas
W E Covell, Or City
J C Ross & w, Forest Gr
E M Bratton, Amity
J A Likop, do
Thos H Tongue, Hillsboro

ST CHARLES.

A Doolittle, Tacoma
S Thurman, do
J W Hutchinson, do
A Smith, do
A Catto, do
F M Wade, do
A J Batchelder, do
L Gilbert, Astoria
H H Shroeder, do
C H Wolf, California
Charles Newbold, Chicag
J P Ewing, Bumpter
S B Starrett, Nebraska
J K Harris, Wisconsin
B Lassen, Dakota
W L Beckner, do
Jas Cravens, do
H M Looney, do
M B Reid, San Francisco
C C Woods, do
G F Cowen, do
P D Quinn, do
T S Stone, do
J L Tucker, Sandy
G Hatch, Montana

BOOKSHELVES AND BOUND VOLUMES.

New Additions Made to the Portland Library During the Past Week.

The following new books have been received and added to the Library Association of Portland, during the week:

Lives of Girls Who Became Famous, by Sarah K. Bolton.

Household History of the United States and Its People, for Young Americans, by Edward Eggleston.

George Coulerbury's Will, by Mrs. Henry Wood.

Dunraven Ranch, by Charles King.

Sunday School Stories, by Edward Everett Hale.

Year's Best Days, by Rose H. Thorpe.

Dictionary of National Biography, edited by Leslie Stephen, vol. 17. Edward Erskine.

History of the Pacific States, vol. 25; Oregon, vol. 2; by H. H. Bancroft.

Margaret Reyes and Some Other Girls; a Story, by Annie H. Ryder.

Business, by James Platt. F. S. S.

Presented to the Library Association by Phillip Morris:

Popular Objections to Revealed Truth.

Modern Skepticism, with Explanatory Paper, by the Right Rev. C. J. Ellicott.

Credentials of Christianity.

Faith and Free Thought.

Strivings for the Faith.

Holy Living and Dying, by Jeremy Taylor.

Leprosy and Its Story, Segregation and Its Remedy.

Story of Domus Dei, of Portsmouth.

Story of Domus Dei, of Chichester.

Statutes of the Hospital of the Holy Virgin Mary, of Siena, A. D. 1305.

By Mrs. Dr. Wheeler:

Divine Law of Cure, by W. F. Evans.

Primitive Mind Cure, by the same.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

A Proposal to Give the Address of the Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—As it is now, every person reading the army register gets a view to the discovery of the whereabouts of a friend, can only find that he belongs to a certain regiment, but as to his address or that of his regiment, no information was given. It is thought by many that this information ought to be incorporated in the new register. It is done in the navy register, although in that branch of the public service changes of stations are more frequent than they are in the army, and it proves of great benefit. Some months since the war department decided that in making up the register for this year (which may be soon expected) it would be advisable to omit staff officers, but it is now given out from the department that its decision has been reconsidered, and that the staff service will appear as usual. The suggestion was then made that the address of regiments, companies and officers should be given.

Death of a Playwright.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—O. R. Cusauran, a well known playwright, died to-day after a lingering illness.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

BOYS' FRANCE SHOES

DeGAN PHURSON

IRON CLAD

They are without question the best wearing shoe made. Lace or Buttons.

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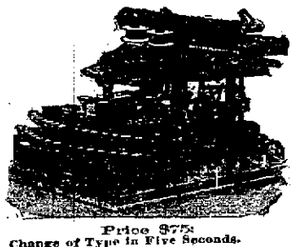
THE NEW MODEL CRANDALL TYPE-WRITER.



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Most Simple, Durable and Perfect Type-Writer ever manufactured.
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. 22llyr

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Dr. McAnna's Elixir of Opium

Has stood unquestioned from the entire drug fraternity for 20 years. It contains all the valuable, medicinal properties of opium in natural combination, and, therefore, no constipation, no vomiting, no headaches, no [illegible]

[illegible] and all symptoms resulting therefrom are entirely avoided by DOCTA Capsules. Price, $1 50 per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. DOCTA CHEMICAL CO., 100 First street, S. F. Full directions.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism in the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLL, Eureka, Nevada.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God-send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken about four bottles of the Compound, and am nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Sr. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these.—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

Mammoth testimonial paper free.

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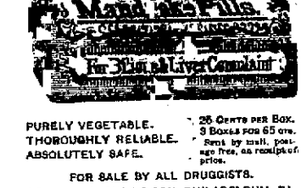
DIAMOND DYES *Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes.*

BABIES *Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.*

USE FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST FOR EASY WASHING.

Ask your grocer for free sample.



PURELY VEGETABLE. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

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DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Van Nonciscar

PRIVATE DISPENSARY,

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Is the only Private Dispensary on the Northwest Coast where patients are successfully treated for all

NERVOUS, CHRONIC —AND— PRIVATE DISEASES,

SUCH AS

LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Nebility, Seminal Losses, Syphilitic Eruptions, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, etc.

CONSULTATION FREE.

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CHICAGO and NEW YORK.

HUMPHREYS'

Manual of all Diseases, By P. HUMPHREYS, M. D. NICELY BOUND IN CLOTH and GOLD Mailed Free.

CURE OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.50
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.50
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.50
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.50
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.50
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.50
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.50
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.50
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.50
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.50
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.50
13	Croup, Difficult Breathing	.50
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.50
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.50
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
20	Kidney Disease, Physical Weakness	.50
21	Nervous Debility	1.00
22	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	1.00
23	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

SPECIFICS.

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TYLER DESK CO.

37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 & 49 Ann st., cor. Gold st., N. Y.

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FINE OFFICE DESKS

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A POSITIVE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CURE Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young Men; Robust, Manly Vigor Restored; How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs & Parts of Body; Absolutely Unfailing Home Treatment; Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Territories. Write them. Pamphlet, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SANTAL-MIDY

The 48-hours Gonorrhœa and Gleet cure. Discharges from the urinary organs are arrested by Santal-Midy Capsules, without inconvenience.

YEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretion, will send a recipe that will cure them, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

PROF. E. G. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

SACKS.

Wheat Sacks, Oat Sacks, Flour Sacks, Bran Sacks, Potato Sacks, Corn Sacks, Seamless Sacks, Etc., Etc.

EVERDING & FARRELL.

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Portland and Vancouver Railway Co.

LEAVE PORTLAND. LEAVE VANCOUVER.

7:15 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
10:50 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
1:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	6:45 P. M.

9:15 A. M. train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday connects with stmr Traveler at Vancouver for Van Schuyver's, Le Camas and way landings.

TOURISTS can afforded a splendid opportunity for viewing the gorgeous scenery of the Columbia River and Mountains and visiting Vancouver Barracks (the largest garrison, save one, in the U. S. Army).

HUNTERS—During the hunting season an easily kept at moderate charges.

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Fare including meals.....$5 00

Freights as low as any other line.

The Gen. Miles will go to Shoalwater Bay on or about January 26.

Steamer Dolphin will leave for Tillamook on or about February 7.

SCHR. DOLPHIN for freight or charter.

For freight or passage apply to JACOB KAMM, Portland, or J. H. D. GRAY, Agent, Astoria, Or.

Ship "Clarence S. Bement," from New York.

FRANCK, Master

Will commence discharging cargo at Flanders' wharf, foot of Ankeny, on Saturday, Jan. 26th. Consignees of freight will please call at this office, present bills of lading, pay freight and receive orders for their goods. All freight is at owners' risk when landed. If not removed from wharf before 6 o'clock P. M. of each day's discharge, will be stored at their risk and expense.

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FOR ASTORIA—FAST TIME!

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(Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.)

Leave Portland:	Leave Astoria:
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Tuesday.....7:00 A M	Wednesday 3:00 P M
Wednesday

WAS IT PLEW-DITATED?

Bertie Robinson, the Woman Shot By De Rusey, Is Interviewed.

She Thinks That Her Would-be Slayer Was Not Drunk—Previous Attempts on Her Life—Condition of Adams.

Bertie Robinson, the victim of De Rusey's shooting escapade, in a First street lodging house a week ago, is rapidly improving from the effects of the bullet which penetrated her left lung. Drs. J. H. Hall and C. W. Wheeler, the physicians in attendance, express themselves well satisfied with the progress of their patient. It is their opinion that she will completely recover and that no injurious effects will remain.

AN OREGONIAN reporter was yesterday afternoon granted an interview with Bertie Robinson, at her room in Mrs. Hotchkiss's lodging house, No. 251½ First street, and from her learned some additional circumstances of the shooting. The reporter found her in a cheerful and contented condition, and outside of feeling a sense of great weariness, she was suffering but little pain. Having been told the object of the reporter's visit, she talked without hesitation, and frankly answered all the questions propounded to her.

HER RELATIONS WITH DE RUSEY.

Speaking of her relations with the man who attempted to take her life, she gave substantially the same story as that related by her friends at the time of the shooting.

"De Rusey," she said, "had done nothing since leaving Tacoma, about three months ago." He was there employed at Morgan's "Melodeon," as barkeeper and general roustabout.

"I told him," she continued, "after he had been here awhile, that he had better go back to Tacoma or the police officers here would arrest him for vagrancy. For awhile he paid no attention to my advice, but apparently seemed satisfied as long as I furnished him the money on which to live. Finally, however, I did get him to go. This was about three weeks prior to the day of the shooting. I gave him all the money I had, and sent him off. Immediately after his arrival in Tacoma he began writing to me—first letters and then dispatches. At the end of the first week he wrote for more money. I paid no attention either to his letters or his requests for money; not one of them did I answer. After he had been away about two weeks I was surprised one day to see him back again. I asked him why he had returned, but he could give no satisfactory answer, and through courtesy I allowed him to remain."

HOW THE SHOOTING OCCURRED.

"When I returned from a walk Tuesday afternoon," said Miss Robinson, "I found DeRusey lying on the bed. I also observed that my trunk had been broken open, and my suspicions were at once aroused. Stepping up to the bed and lightly throwing aside the cover, I asked him whether it was he who opened my trunk. Apparently was some what startled, but soon he looked me in the face and said 'Yes.' He then stood and counted the money he had taken, and handed it to me. Of course I was aggravated by this great outrage, and I said, 'I will make you pay dear for this,' and turning to Adams, who had accompanied me home, I requested him at once to get an officer and have De Rusey arrested. Adams did not start to go until I ordered him the second time. Then I saw De Rusey reach for his revolver. He flashed it out, and, holding it in a threatening attitude towards me, mumbled something I did not understand.

"But that gun sway, and don't you dare to shoot me," said I. "The next I know he stepped close up to me, and pointing the weapon at my heart, he pulled the trigger. The second shot I think was also intended for me. He got a little less than $16 out of my trunk."

WAS HE DRUNK?

"De Rusey claimed to have done the shooting while under the influence of liquor. What is your remembrance of this, Miss Robinson?" asked the reporter.

"I do not believe it," she replied. "He certainly knew what he was doing when he fired the shots. He tried to kill me, and I believe he now is sorry that he did not accomplish his purpose."

Then he had not been on a protracted spree for several weeks as he alleged?"

"No, he had not. In fact, he had never been in the habit of drinking much, as every one in this city who knows him can attest. He might have had some liquor during that afternoon, but as for his being drunk, I do not believe it."

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS ON HER LIFE.

"Is there any truth in the reports that De Rusey had made attempts on your life before?"

Miss Robinson would not say positively that these reports were true, but she related several occurrences which easily could arouse such a suspicion.

"A day or two after De Rusey came back from Tacoma," said Miss Robinson, "I was not feeling well. One morning as I was taking some medicine I got the wrong bottle and took a dose of creosote by mistake. As soon as I got the medicine I discovered the mistake and of course did not swallow it. My mouth was terribly burned, and I considered myself extremely fortunate that I did not swallow the creosote. The bottle containing the creosote was almost exactly the same as the one containing my medicine, and had never been on that stand before that morning. De Rusey afterwards explained the matter by telling me that he had been using the creosote for the toothache. Whether this is true or not, I don't know.

"A day or two after this occurrence I was startled from my slumber early one morning by hearing the click of a revolver. The noise caused by pulling the trigger sounded so thrilling and startling that I at once roused up. DeRusey was sitting up with a revolver in his hand. I told him to put the weapon away for I was nervous and restless. He complied with my request and placed the revolver under his pillow. I did not then realize what his probable intentions were. Of course I can not state positively that he did intend to take my life at that time."

CONDITION OF ADAMS.

Harvey Adams, the young man who received a bullet in his leg from the second shot of DeRusey's revolver is doing well. For the past few days he has been able to walk around on crutches.

THE COMING CONCERTS.

M. Josef Heine and concert company will arrive here this morning from Victoria where they have given five concerts, three of which were on a return engagement by request of the lieutenant governor, Hon. Hugh Nelson, Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, and many other prominent citizens of that city. Their return was an ovation and The Victoria was crowded at each performance.

The *Daily Colonist* in its review of the first night's concert mentioned it as "One of the grandest concerts ever given in Victoria."

The sale of seats yesterday was quite large, and as there will be an entire change each performance the New Park will no doubt be filled each night. The following is from the *West Coast Mail*, Valparaiso, (South America.)

"By the steamer of to-day, M. and Mme. Heine, the eminent artistes, who have for the past few months been charming the population of Valparaiso and Santiago by their astonishing musical powers, leave for the North en route for England. We believe that it is their intention to give performances at one or two points on the coast, Iquiuibo and Coquapo having been mentioned as the probable halting places, and a stay will also be made in Lima, should the prevailing epidemic leave as far abated as to allow of such a course. On Sunday night, on the occasion of their performance, the crush at the Theater was terrific, many trivial accidents being the consequence, and handkerchiefs were turned away from the doors.

A Shameless Fetor of Monosmalia.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. They would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

For Coughs and Colds

Try the "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by W. S. Saltmarsh & Co., druggists, 131 First street.

KNIGHTS OF THE KNUCKLES.

Prospective Mooting Between Dave and Dominick Not Settled—What a Pittsburg Paper Says.

Some time ago THE OREGONIAN published a short item to the effect that Dave Campbell had received a dispatch from C. M. Minsinger, asking him if he would meet Dominick McCaffrey for $5000 a side. Yesterday a reporter called on Mr. Campbell to see if anything definite had been done toward arranging a meeting. Mr. Campbell was engaged reading the following under the heading of "Who Campbell Is" in the Pittsburg *Times*:

C. M. Minsinger, who offers to back Dave Campbell in a fight to a finish for $5000 a side wit Dominick McCaffrey, will probably get instructions from Campbell by Monday to issue a challenge. Campbell is a native of Pittsburg, having been born on the South Side, has a striking resemblance to and is one year younger than McCaffrey.

The reason for the meeting, if it takes place, lies in the fact that Campbell and his friends charge McCaffrey and those attached to him with sneaking slightingly of him, even going to the extent of lending opprobrious names at him. Campbell is well advanced, is fairly well off in this world's goods, and while having backers in abundance, will put up the money necessary for the go himself.

The telegram asking him if he would meet McCaffrey, was sent by Mr. Minsinger last Monday. Campbell replied to it on Tuesday, saying: 'Do nothing until my letter arrives.' This letter will likely contain the conditions on which Campbell will meet McCaffrey and the date for the battle. Should it do so, Minsinger says he will immediately issue a challenge, accompanied with a deposit of $500 with the *Times*, as an evidence of good faith."

The reporter, after reading the above, asked Mr. Campbell what instructions he had given Mr. Minsinger.

"The instructions I have given him are strictly of a private nature," replied Mr. Campbell. "If made public, they might interfere with my plans. No, I do not know whether I will meet McCaffrey or not. He has not consented to meet me, or I have not consented to meet him. My friends, as well as his, are anxious to bring us together, but no definite understanding has as yet been reached."

CONFIDENT CABLE COMPANY.

A Director Speaks Hopefully of the Outlook—A Few Facts and Figures.

The projectors of the cable road are still sanguine of the ultimate favorable outcome of their negotiations. They are a little impatient at the delay on the part of the San Francisco people to decide upon the latest proposition which has been submitted to them.

"I suppose you can't expect to do much any way until the spring weather opens?" said a reporter to a prominent director of the cable company yesterday.

"No, but they can get the material on the ground," he replied, "and in my opinion they ought to begin doing so. We have just received a letter from them, stating that they would be ready to give an answer in a few days."

"What proposition have you made to them as to security for their investment?"

"We offer to bond the road, and in addition the real estate of the company."

"What is that worth?"

"We have sixty acres at the summit of the hill, thirty more a little beyond, twenty this side, and a number of half and quarter blocks and smaller sections. This land is now valued at $150,000, and as soon as operations have fairly begun it would at least double in value. We propose to bond these properties for $400,000 for ten years at 7 per cent."

"Are you still confident?"

"Decidedly so. The recent visit of Messrs. Scott and Benchly, without any previous knowledge on our part, and their continued interest in it after looking the ground over personally, shows conclusively to my mind that they mean to carry out the construction of the road."

GOOSE LAKE TO BE RESURVEYED.

Surveyor General Taylor Ordered to Run a New Meander Line Along the Border of That Body.

Surveyor General D. W. Taylor has received orders to advertise for proposals for a resurvey of a portion of the meander line of Goose lake, included in three townships in the vicinity of Lakeview. It is claimed that the margin of the lake as surveyed in 1868, is not the real shore line. It is admitted that the survey was made correctly, but it is alleged that owing to there having been an unusual depth of snow the preceding winter and a backward spring there was an usually large amount of water in the lake at the time of the survey, and that the real margin is from half a mile to two miles inside the present line. This varintion in the amount of snow or rainfall and other natural causes are responsible for a vast amount of trouble, and the cause of much alleged pecuny among the residents of Southeastern Oregon and swamp land men.

The survey now ordered is liable to cause new errors, as there has been very little snow this winter and the spring will probably be early, conditions exactly the reverse of those prevailing when the first survey was made, and the new survey may locate the margin of the lake as far beyond the real or mean margin as it is now behind it, and put it where it cannot be found except with a ten-foot pole for years to come.

ANOTHER DOG STORY.

"Tom's" Experience in Carrying a Flask of Whisky Between Two Very Thirsty Men.

"Apropos of the dog stories recently appearing in print," said an old citizen yesterday, "I well remember an old dog of mine called Tom, who was one of the most intelligent animals I ever saw."

The reporter assumed an attitude of respectful attention, and the narrator resumed:

"Tom was a trained Irish setter and we used to take him down to Tom Cully's grounds, on the Columbia, when we went on a shooting trip. There being only one whisky flask in the party, and as we usually divided into two sections, one on each side of the mountain, Tom would carry the flask backand forth between us.

"I believe you said you were one of the party?"

"Yes."

"Then I suppose you kept him trotting pretty lively?"

"Yes, I will admit it, in those days. Well, Tom's chief exploit was on one trip we made over very muddy roads in a wagon. There was a demijohn of liquor in the back part of the wagon, accompanied by Tom and one or two other dogs. After awhile we missed the demijohn and Tom. You would not believe it, but we went back on the road and found Tom trying to lug the demijohn through the mud."

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

A Numerously Signed Call for a Citizen's Mass Meeting To Be Held Wednesday Evening.

We, the undersigned, favor a mass meeting of the citizens of Portland, to be held at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, the object of the meeting being to take into consideration the formation of a law and order league for this city; Geo. H. Williams, Wm. Wadhams, W. J. Honeyman, Dr. G. M. Wells, F. E. Beach, N. J. Blagen, Rev. Warren Landon, E. C. Bronaugh, jr., E. P. Fraser, W. H. Saylor, J. K. Gill, John Gill, C. H. Woodard, A. S. Frank, J. F. Haseltine, Wm. Honeyman, E. W. Allen, W. Branch, N. S. Dygert, Dr. Jos. Holt, Z. T. Wright, Rev. John Gordon, H. Thielsen, L. M. Parrish, S. W. Nickerson, G. M. Miller, Rev. John Skane, John Turnbull, W. K. Walpole, Rev. J. V. Milligan, Andrew Driver, John Connor, Rev. Geo. Sickafoose, W. T. Branch, A. Matteson, Dr. W. F. McDaniel, J. E. Burke, C. C. Cove, Dr. C. H. Hall, H. M. Riggs, John Williamson.

One hundred and seven more names were secured to this call, but the committee did not consider it necessary to publish the entire list.

Major George A. Hilton and others will address the meeting.

All who favor a better enforcement of our laws, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend. GEO. H. WILLIAMS,

G. M. MILLER, Chairman of the Com.
Secretary.

VERY DESIRABLE.

Those elegant, curly-haired white Angora rugs, 3x6 feet; only $5 50 each, at H. F. Gillihan & Co.'s carpet store, 104 Third street, Abington block, Portland. They are an ornament in any room. Send for one.

TOSSED ON OCEAN'S WASTE.

The O. S. Bement Experiences a Long and Most Tempestuous Voyage.

Captain Frank Says It Was the Roughest Passage Yet—The Noble Ship Rode Gallantly Through the Storms.

A reporter who "called" yesterday to take a look at the magnificent ship Clarence S. Bement was fortunate to find Captain L. H. Franck on board, and was shown over the vessel by him. Captain Franck is justly proud of his noble craft, which is without doubt what she is claimed to be, the finest ship afloat. He is only about 40 years of age and has been at sea twenty-six years, and for the last twenty-three years has been running between New York or Liverpool and San Francisco, making two trips a year, and so has doubled Cape Horn forty-six times.

He says this trip was the roughest one he ever experienced. He sailed from New York August 19, and made a good run down into the region of the northeast trades where he encountered an electric storm which was one of the most wonderful and startling phenomena he ever witnessed. He had heard of such things but never saw one before, and thinks it improbable that any one has ever seen such a phenomenon twice in his life. Although in the northeast trades, a violent southeast gale was met, which caused a heavy cross sea. The ship was hove to during the night, and although there was no thunder, the atmosphere was filled with discharges of electricity, which continued zig-zagging in all directions, making it as light as day. There was no time during the night when they could not see for miles, and most of the time clear to the horizon, it was as bright as day. The sight was much enjoyed by all as there was not thought to be any danger, and in fact the whole affair was rather enjoyable.

H. W. Brown, Esq., who was a passenger on the Bement, says the electrical display was the most beautiful sight he ever witnessed. Captain Franck thinks the ship was in the vicinity of a cyclone.

They had a tedious trip from this down to the line, in crossing which they had no jollification, as Neptune has given up coming on board ships there to shave and initiate his new subjects, which used to furnish lots of fun when Captain Franck first went to sea. They had a good run to the Horn, being off the cape in twenty-two days.

Here a most terrific gale from the west was encountered which lasted for eight hours, the ship laboring heavily under close reefed storm sails, and being constantly buried under the huge seas which swept over her. No damage was done and as all had confidence in their noble ship no one was alarmed but the passenger, Mr. Brown, who was thrown out of his bunk several times, and who finally went to prayers and promised that if he got out of the scrape all right he would never go around the Horn again. The ship stood all the hard usage without the least damage, and there was no occasion to touch the pumps.

When seventy miles off the mouth of the Columbia, another gale was encountered as bad as that off Cape Horn. The ship lay to for three days, rolling both rails under water, the wind west-southwest and blowing great guns. Mr. Brown, who had become quite a sailor by this time, did not mind it much, but insisted that the name of the ocean should be changed from Pacific to Terrific.

As soon as the storm abated they bore up for the Columbia, and the nearer they got to it the smoother the water got. The bar was without a ripple, as smooth as glass, and they came right in, drawing twenty-one feet, and did not even have to follow the channel, there being being plenty of water to go right across the sands.

Captain Franck says he has no fault to find with the mouth of the Columbia, and his ship is one of the largest coming here.

FEDERATED TRADES ASSEMBLY.

A Regular Meeting Held Last Evening—Important Business Transacted—Addresses Made.

The regular meeting of the Federated Trades Assembly was held last night in their hall. The meeting was called to order by the president, Captain John O'Brien; T. F. Mahan, secretary, Miss Ada Coburn, treasurer, were present.

Several bills were received and ordered paid.

A communication was received and read from Thomas Ward, secretary of the Journeymen Stone-Cutters' Association of North America. It was an expression of thanks to the local union here, and also to the assembly, for their action in regard to the Granite-Cutters' Union. The soft stone-cutters claim all the stone in their jurisdiction that is being cut in this state. They will allow no stone but granite to the granite-cutters.

The communication was ordered placed on file.

The committee on ball were not ready to make a full report, but stated it was a success in every respect financially, with incomplete returns, with a balance over all expenses of $28 50 to date.

Satisfactory reports were received from subordinate unions. The Tailors' union report two more shops in the union and are delaying their appeal to the trades union in the hope of being able to report more union shops. The Cigar Makers' union reports progress and an increased patronage of the union blue label cigars. Their first annual ball will be given at Federated Trades hall Saturday evening, February 2.

The chair was instructed to advertise the next open meeting in the daily papers. It will be held Friday evening, February 1.

The chair stated that Mr. J. M. Bower, a lawyer of this city and an honorary member of Multnomah Typographical Union, will deliver them an address. He will speak on legislation needed to protect workingmen as regards wages. This will be the beginning of a series of meetings, with a view to find out all legislation needed for the protection of all classes of labor, and then through concerted action secure the same from the next legislature.

Hyland, of the Tailors' union, was placed on the executive committee.

Under the head of good and welfare, several interesting speeches were made by Kilfather, of the Stone Cutters' union; H. C. Hincken, of the Metal Workers' union, and Watts, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The receipts of the evening were $41 50. The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening, February 11.

WILL PROBABLY BE REDEEMED.

Good Prospect of Raising the Money to Save the Old Holladay Property—What the Land Once Brought.

It is asserted by those who ought to know that the Holladay property will be redeemed and that Messrs. Bennett and Larrabee will be paid back their money with interest. There remains two days after to-day in which to accomplish this, but it is said that Mr. G. W. Weidler has completed arrangements for securing the money, and it is understood that Mr. W. S. Ladd will furnish the $400,000, or thereabouts necessary.

The Holladay addition to East Portland forms the principal part of the property involved in the transaction. Many old residents will recollect the circumstance of Ben Holladay buying this addition from a man named Wheeler, some seventeen or eighteen years ago, and paying $60,000 for it. Mr. Wheeler was paid that sum in gold $20 pieces, and when it was stowed in his old buggy he was much alarmed for fear the vehicle would break down. The gain weighed about 200 pounds, and Mr. Wheeler had never seen so much money before, and probably very few of his fellow citizens had.

Now, Mr. Wheeler and the $60,000 and Ben Holladay are all gone, and sales of half a million dollars worth of real estate do not attract a fraction of the attention the transfer of Mr. Wheeler's claim did.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 75 and 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists &c. druggists.

Oregon Electric Relief for pain. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

THE ARRIVAL OF NINA KRALL.

Her Story Not Yet Ready for Publication—Officers Still Working on the Case.

Officer Woods returned from California yesterday morning at 10:45, having in charge Nina Krall, the woman arrested for supposed complicity in the alleged murder of Cunningham, a little over a year ago.

The woman was at once taken to a cell on the upper floor of the jail, where she is kept under strict surveillance.

AN OREGONIAN reporter was unable to obtain an interview with her, owing to the present unsettled condition of the case. Chief of Police Parrish and Officer Woods are still busy collecting testimony bearing on the case, and are not disposed to divulge anything until all the details are thoroughly worked up. Officer Woods is still confident of being able to establish a clear case.

"The story told by Nina Krall or Clifton, as she is known by both names," said he, "is substantially the same as that told by Agnes Woodward. That these two women, separated as they were from each other, should tell the same story," argues he, "is certainly a circumstance that cannot be overlooked. These women, one here in Portland and the other at Marysville, California, could not very well manufacture the same story."

Most of the other officers, and especially some of the friends of the men implicated, still entertain the most serious doubts as to whether anything will or can be made out the case. Still startling developments possibly may yet follow.

From present indications the entire affair is either a gigantic dupe, or else the assertions already made, if substantiated by other testimony, are sufficient to cause the conviction of some of those alleged to be implicated.

William Ashton, the man expected from Spokane Falls yesterday morning has not yet been heard from. The impression prevails, however, that Ashton can be found any time that he may be wanted.

For the present the whole affair, as far as the public is concerned, still is enshrouded in mystery. It will thus remain until a preliminary examination of those implicated takes place, when the story of each will be made public.

GATHERED ALONG THE RIVER FRONT.

Shipping Rather Quiet—The Danube—Repairs to the R. R. Thompson—Bark Archer.

The repairs and renovation commenced on the steamer R. R. Thompson several weeks since have been about completed. Before being launched the steamer will be given a thorough painting, both inside and out. The planking of the Thompson's hull, which was in a very poor condition, has been replaced by new lumber. The boat's speed, which has always been exceptionally good for her tonnage, will be materially augmented by these repairs.

Shipping on the Willamette is about as quiet as it usually gets at this time of the year. The O. R. & N. Co.'s boats are doing nothing on the upper river, while the Oregon Pacific is doing about all there is to be done. The Ocklahama has been taken off of her run, and will be tied up at the boneyard until business livens up a little.

Work on the government barges being constructed at John Steffen's boatyard is being pushed as rapidly as possible toward completion. Use for them, and probably two more, is expected to be found in the near future.

The steamer State of California arrived in port from San Francisco at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought a good sized cargo and about the usual number of passengers.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Danube has about completed her cargo, and will sail this week for Victoria. She is now lying at the O. & C. Co.'s East Side dock taking on flour.

The American bark C. S. Hulbert is expected to arrive in port any day with a general cargo of merchandise consigned to Sutton & Beebe.

The British bark Archer, after an uneventful trip, arrived in ballast from Liverpool. She will take a cargo of flour to the United Kingdom.

THOUSANDS OF THE GRACEFUL SWAN.

Sauvie's Island Said To Be Fairly Alive With These Handsome Creatures.

Sportsmen who have visited Sauvie's island lately say that the number of swan at present "using" in the lakes there is something wonderful, being much greater than ever seen there before. It is said that there are 4000 on Morgan's lake, and at least 10,000 on Big Sturgeon, and one man says there are 20,000.

The swan are feasting on wapatoes and the canvasbacks and other ducks are getting a share. Mr. swan goes down and pulls a lot of the luscious wapatoes, allowing them to float to the surface, and then he comes up and draws a long breath, and if any of the wapatoes are in sight he takes them in his bill and washes and rinses it carefully before swallowing it. The chances are, however, that the ducks who have been watching around have pounced on the wapatoes, and without waiting to wash them, have swallowed every one of them, and are sitting at a safe distance looking as if butter would not melt in their mouths," and waiting for the swan to dig up some more.

It must be a fine spectacle to see several thousand snowy swan in a lake at work, and it is certainly a spectacle which can be seen in but few places.

"Robert Elsmere" for sale by O. H. Wilcox, 150 First street. Mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.
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MINARD'S
Piles United by Cotton Rivets and Cannot Separate.
BEST BELT IN THE WORLD.
W. F. BOWERS & CO.,
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James Pyle's Pearline
Great Strength
Is not required to do washing and house-cleaning, when it is done with PEARLINE. With Pearline, a delicate woman can do this hardest of woman's work with comparative ease. She don't have to rub herself or her clothes to pieces when she washes in this new way.
You will find these labor-saving directions on every package, and one trial will convince you that in PEARLINE you have found the most improved means and method for all washing and cleaning. Millions are using it.
Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers. 123 Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

Pears' Soap
Fair white hands.
Bright complexion.
Soft skin.
"PEARS'"—The Great English Complexion SOAP,—Sold Every here.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
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Now is the time to invest in that delightful suburb. There is none other that is so conveniently located, being just at the eastern limits of East Portland and directly east of the center of the business portion of Portland. There is more building being done and general improvements than is shown in any other locality. It is but ten minutes' ride from Morrison street, by the motor line. Take a look at it before buying elsewhere. Terms are reasonable. No lots secured until deposit is made.
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No. 13 Stark St. No. 33 Stark St.

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523 First St. and 53 Washington St.
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PRICES AWAY BELOW ALL OTHERS.
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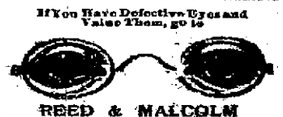
If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them, go to

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Slab wood—$1 50 per load—front Washler's MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bone Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. C. L. M. & M. CO.

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M. JOSEF HEINE
The World's Greatest Violinist, accompanied by other musical celebrities.
GRAND CONCERT TOUR of the UNITED STATES
Sale of seats commences this morning at Hoyt Bros.' (late D. W. Prentice's). Seats can also be secured at M. A. Gunst & Co.'s.
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This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

Cort's Standard Theater
We hold up serenely every Monday evening with a change of performance and a delegation of New Stars.

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A Home and Day School for Girls.
The Easter Term of the Twentieth Year begins on Wednesday, January 30, 1889.
For further information apply to
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UNDER MILITARY DISCIPLINE.
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Offers thorough instruction in Classical, English and Commercial studies, each under the charge of an acknowledged specialist.
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Special Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Penmanship, Modern Languages, Music, Photography, Typewriting.
New term opens Jan. 28. A few vacancies in the Boarding Department. For further information and for admission apply to the Principal.
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Best screened Australian Great Northern coal ex. "Brunhilda," from Newcastle, N. S. W., at $10 per ton, delivered in any part of the city during this month, direct from the ship. Send orders to C. Cassar & Co., Commercial. 191f

Further Reductions in the Price of Coal.
WHY burn steam coal when you can buy good household coal at eight dollars from GEORGE S. CLARK & CO., Fourth and E. Telephone 258.

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$1.00 each.
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Price 25 cts. each.
This lot of Scarfs are our regular 50c and 75c goods, and as most of them are in dark colors and the season being late, we offer them at the price of
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